USSR Ministry of Defense

For official use

Ex. No.

COMBAT CHARTER OF THE GROUND FORCES

PART I

BATTALION, COMPANY

USSR Ministry of Defense

For official use

COMBAT CHARTER OF THE GROUND FORCES

PART II

BATTALION, COMPANY

Put into effect by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ground Forces
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Regulations of the Ground Forces, Part II (battalion, company), the basic provisions for conducting modern combined arms In the Combat combat by motorized rifle and tank battalions (companies) in cooperation with units of other branches of the armed forces and special forces are set out.

The provisions contained in the charter must be applied creatively, in accordance with the situation.

With the publication of this regulation, the Combat Regulations of the Ground Forces (battalion, company), put into effect by the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ground Forces of 1964 No. 18, shall cease to be in force.

Chapter one

Basics of Combined Arms Combat

1. General provisions

1. The ground forces, equipped with modern weapons and military equipment, selflessly devoted to the Soviet Motherland, the Communist Party and the Soviet government, are called upon, together with other branches of the Armed Forces, to reliably protect the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people and vigilantly stand guard over the state interests of the USSR.

To fulfill this sacred duty, they must be constantly ready, in cooperation with other branches of the Armed Forces or independently, to deal a crushing blow to any aggressor who dares to encroach on our Motherland.

2. Combat is the main form of tactical actions of troops, aviation and navy, an organized armed clash of formations, units and subdivisions of the warring parties, representing strikes, fire and maneuvers coordinated in purpose, place and time with the aim of destroying (defeating) the enemy and performing other tactical tasks in a certain area within a short time.

Combat is the only means of achieving victory. The defeat of the enemy and victory in combat are achieved through powerful strikes from all types of weapons, the timely use of their results, and the active and decisive actions of formations, units, and subunits. Combat can be combined arms, air, anti-aircraft, or naval.

A strike is a component of combat that involves the simultaneous destruction of enemy troop groups and targets through the powerful impact of nuclear or conventional weapons or troops. Depending on the means used, strikes can be nuclear, fire, missile, missile-artillery, air, or troop strikes. Depending on the number of weapons involved and the targets affected, they can be massive, concentrated, group, or single strikes.

Fire is one of the primary means of destroying the enemy in combat on land, at sea, and in the air. The effectiveness of fire is achieved through its massing, surprise, accuracy, and skillful control.

A maneuver is an organized movement of troops during a battle to a new direction (line, to the starting area) in order to occupy an advantageous position in relation to the enemy and create the necessary grouping of forces and resources.

3. Combined arms combat is conducted by the combined efforts of all troops participating in it, using tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), artillery, air defense systems, aircraft, helicopters, and other combat equipment and weapons. It is characterized by decisiveness, high и maneuverability, and

intensity, tension and transience, rapid and abrupt changes in the situation and the variety of methods used to conduct it, the deployment of combat operations on the ground and in the air, on a wide front, at great depth and their conduct at a high pace.

Modern combined arms combat demands the skillful use of all weapons, combat and specialized equipment, high mobility and organization, the full exertion of all moral and physical strength, an unwavering will to win, iron discipline, and combat cohesion. This is achieved through: high combat training; the conscious fulfillment of one's military duty, steadfastness, courage, bravery, and the readiness of personnel to achieve complete victory over the enemy under any conditions; superiors' knowledge of their subordinates, personal communication with them, attention to their daily combat life and needs, and high demands on them; instilling in subordinates faith in the righteousness of our cause, devotion to the socialist Motherland and the Soviet government.

4. Combined arms combat can be conducted with the use of nuclear weapons and other means of destruction or with the use of only conventional weapons.

The constant threat of the enemy using nuclear, chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons requires troops to continuously identify and immediately destroy them by all available means, and to fully implement measures to protect against weapons of mass destruction.

and the ability to conduct combat in the conditions of its use.

Of great importance in modern combat is the destruction of tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, anti-tank weapons, aircraft, helicopters, and enemy airborne forces.

5. Nuclear weapons are the most powerful means of defeating the enemy. They allow for the rapid, effective, and reliable destruction of enemy troop groups, creating zones of mass destruction and radioactive contamination. Nuclear weapons include all types of nuclear munitions and the means of delivering them to their targets.

6. Conventional weapons comprise all fire and strike weapons employing artillery, anti-aircraft, air-to-air, small arms, and engineering munitions and rockets in conventional configurations, incendiary munitions, and incendiary mixtures. In combat using only conventional weapons, artillery, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), anti-aircraft weapons, and small arms, in combination with air strikes, are the primary means of defeating the enemy. Conventional weapons may be used independently or in combination with nuclear weapons.

Incendiary ammunition and incendiary mixtures are used to destroy enemy manpower and fire weapons located in the open or in permanent fire and other fortification structures, as well as their military equipment and other objects.

7. The types of combined arms combat are offensive and defensive.

The offensive is the primary form of combat. Only a decisive offensive, conducted at a high tempo and to great depth, ensures the complete rout of the enemy.

A counter-attack is a type of offensive combat. It occurs when both sides seek to achieve their objectives through an offensive.

Defense is a type of combat. It can be carried out under duress or deliberately, when an offensive is impossible or inadvisable.

Active and decisive actions of troops in the offensive, their tenacity and fortitude in defense are the key to the successful completion of combat missions.

To carry out combat missions in a timely and successful manner, units must be prepared to march at high speed, as well as be transported by various types of transport, be covertly located in their assigned areas, and skillfully operate in pre-combat and combat formations.

8. The main principles of conducting modern combined arms combat are: constant high combat readiness of units; high activity, decisiveness and continuity of combat; surprise of actions; constant and clear interaction; decisive concentration of the main efforts of units in the main direction and at the right time; combination of fire with movement, widespread use of maneuver by units and fire; consideration and use of moral, political and psychological

strategic factors in the interests of completing the assigned task; comprehensive support of the battle; maintenance and timely restoration of the combat capability of units; firm and continuous command of units, steadfastness in achieving the intended goals, fulfilling the decisions made and the assigned tasks.

9. A constant high combat readiness of units to perform a combat mission is achieved by: a correct understanding by unit commanders of their tasks, anticipation of possible changes in the situation and timely implementation of the necessary measures to prepare for upcoming actions; staffing and provision of units with everything necessary for combat; high combat training of units and their readiness to operate in conditions of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy; constant readiness of weapons and military equipment for use, and personnel to perform assigned tasks; deployment of units taking into account their purpose; continuous reconnaissance; clear organization and vigilant performance of duty; rapid bringing of units to combat readiness; high political and morale, discipline and vigilance of personnel; organization and maintenance of firm and continuous command of units.

10. High activity, determination, and continuity in combat consist of a constant desire to defeat the enemy. The decision to defeat the enemy must be firm.

and carried through to the end without hesitation. The commander must instill this determination in his subordinates and constantly prepare them for the successful completion of combat missions. Activity, decisiveness and continuity of combat are achieved by: comprehensive knowledge of the enemy, constantly imposing one's will on him, seizing and holding the initiative and thwarting his intentions; courage, audacity, persistence and tenacity; waging combat day and night and in any weather; rapid exploitation of the results of nuclear and fire damage; skillful maneuver of forces and resources; timely build-up of efforts by introducing the second echelon (reserve) into battle, rapid restoration of the combat capability of units; skillful transition from one type of combat to another, as well as from actions using only conventional weapons to actions in conditions of the use of nuclear weapons; timely replenishment of expended ammunition, fuel and other materiel, as well as technical maintenance of weapons, combat and other equipment.

11. Surprise action allows you to catch the enemy off guard, cause panic in his ranks, paralyze his will to resist, disorganize command and create favorable conditions for achieving victory even over a superior enemy. Surprise is achieved by: covert preparation for battle; quick and decisive actions of units, their careful observance of camouflage rules; preempting the enemy in actions; rapid execution of assigned tasks.

dachas; unexpected opening of fire; use of methods of action unknown to the enemy; conducting combat at night.

Night facilitates covert maneuvers, achieving surprise and conducting combat with minimal losses.

The enemy will also strive for surprise. Therefore, high vigilance, continuous reconnaissance, constant combat readiness of units, and their ability to quickly counterattack are necessary.

12. Constant and clear interaction in combat is achieved by coordinating the actions of units among themselves, with units of the branches of the armed forces and special forces, with strikes from missile units, aviation, artillery fire and neighbors in terms of tasks, directions, lines, time and methods of completing assigned tasks in the interests of motorized rifle and tank units.

The main issues of interaction are determined in the commander's decision and communicated to the executors in the combat order (combat instruction).

13. Decisive concentration of the main efforts of units in the main direction and at the right time allows one to achieve superiority over the enemy, successfully resist his numerically superior forces, most effectively use units, forces and resources, and put the enemy in unfavorable conditions.

Concentration of efforts is achieved by: skillful distribution of regular and assigned forces and resources between units, taking into account the re-

the tasks they perform, the use of the most combat-ready regular and attached units and effective means of destruction in the direction of concentration of the main efforts, bold maneuver of forces, means and fire during the battle.

14. A battalion (company) in combat must skillfully combine fire with movement, and make extensive use of unit maneuvers and fire.

A unit maneuver is conducted to occupy an advantageous position for a decisive strike at the most vulnerable point in the enemy's battle formation, especially at its flanks and rear, and to extricate units from enemy attack. It must be simple in concept and executed quickly, covertly, and unexpectedly. The maneuver must be based on the timely and fullest possible utilization of nuclear and firepower.

The types of unit maneuvers are envelopment, flanking, a combination of these, and withdrawal. Envelopment is a maneuver carried out to attack the enemy's flank. Flanking is a more in-depth maneuver carried out by units to strike the enemy from the rear. Envelopment is usually carried out in close fire and tactical coordination, while flanking is carried out in tactical coordination with units operating from the front. Withdrawal is a maneuver used to withdraw friendly troops from enemy attack and occupy a more advantageous line (position). A withdrawal may only be carried out with the permission of a senior commander (chief).

In an offensive, especially in a counter-attack, a battalion (company), using open flanks, gaps, folds in the terrain, hidden approaches, smoke and aerosols, must envelop and bypass the enemy and quickly penetrate into his rear.

In defense, maneuver is carried out for the purpose of strengthening or replacing units that have suffered losses, conducting counterattacks, occupying reserve positions and firing lines, and also destroying the enemy who has reached the flank or rear of the defense area (strongpoint).

Fire maneuvering is used to more effectively engage the enemy. It involves the timely concentration of fire from organic and attached units on a single target or group of important targets, the transfer of fire from one target to another, and the distribution of fire across multiple targets.

15. Consideration and use of moral, political, and psychological factors in the interests of accomplishing the assigned mission are the most important conditions for achieving success in combat. This is achieved: by maintaining a constant, in-depth knowledge of the political, moral, and psychological state of the personnel of one's units, organizing and conducting active political work to strengthen it; by systematically studying the moral and political qualities of the enemy, identifying his strengths and weaknesses, and actively countering his ideological sabotage and propaganda.

16. Comprehensive support of the battle consists of organizing and implementing measures aimed at maintaining a high level of combat

The readiness of units, maintaining their combat effectiveness, and creating favorable conditions for the successful and timely completion of assigned tasks. This is organized based on the commander's decision in all types of combat, as well as during the movement and deployment of units.

Comprehensive support for a battalion (company) battle includes combat, technical and logistical support.

17. Maintaining and timely restoring the combat readiness of units consists of organizing and implementing measures to ensure high combat training of units, their timely staffing and provision with everything necessary for combat, as well as the ability to perform assigned tasks.

Restoring combat capability includes: restoring disrupted command and control; determining the level of combat capability of units; refining combat missions for units that have retained combat capability for further action; withdrawing units from contaminated zones and areas of destruction, fires, and flooding; replenishing units with personnel, weapons, combat equipment, ammunition, fuel, and other materiel; maintaining a high political and moral state and psychological resilience of personnel.

18. Firm and continuous management of units, steadfastness in achieving the intended goals, implementing the decisions made and the tasks set are achieved by: constant knowledge of the situation; timely adoption

and persistent implementation of life; clear setting of his decisions tasks for units, initiative and personal responsibility of all commanders for their decisions; correct combat use of their own and attached units and the presence of stable communication with them.

Success is always on the side of the one who is brave in battle, constantly shows creativity, reasonable initiative, applies new techniques and methods of action and dictates his will to the enemy.

It is not the one who, in his quest to destroy the enemy, fails to achieve his goal who deserves reproach, but the one who showed inaction, indecisiveness and did not use all the opportunities to achieve the task at hand.

There should be no set pattern in combat methods. The application of new combat strategies and a creative approach to combat mission accomplishment are the most important responsibilities of every commander.

2. Use of units in combat

19. Motorized rifle and tank battalions are the main combined arms tactical units, and motorized rifle and tank companies are tactical units.

Equipped with modern weapons, combat and other equipment, motorized rifle and tank battalions (companies) have powerful firepower, high maneuverability, armor protection and resistance to the effects of enemy weapons of mass destruction; they can march long distances, quickly exploit the results of nuclear strikes, and successfully

to conduct an offensive and hold the occupied area on the defensive in various terrain and in any weather, as well as to destroy airborne assault forces, aircraft, helicopters and other low-flying enemy targets.

Motorized rifle and tank units, interacting with each other, with artillery and units of other branches of the armed forces and special forces, perform the main task of directly destroying the opposing enemy in close combat.

20. A motorized rifle (tank) battalion (company), in cooperation with units of other branches of the armed forces and special forces, and independently, is capable of:

— in an offensive - skillfully combining fire and movement, quickly attack the enemy, destroy his manpower, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, artillery, anti-tank and other fire weapons, nuclear and chemical weapons, aircraft, helicopters and other low-flying targets, take control of his positions, rapidly develop an offensive, conduct a counter battle, force water obstacles on the move, repel enemy counterattacks, overcome obstacles and destruction, pursue a retreating enemy;

— in defense - use all available firepower to inflict defeat on the enemy at the approaches to the front line, repel attacks by his tanks and infantry, air strikes, and stubbornly hold the occupied area (stronghold).

In all cases, the battalion (company) must continuously conduct reconnaissance, destroy the enemy with fire from its own, attached and supporting forces.

means, and also to quickly use the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy.

21. The battalion (company), depending on the situation, operates in marching, pre-battle and battle formations.

Marching order — The formation of units for movement in columns. It must ensure: high speed of movement and rapid deployment in pre-battle and combat formations; minimal vulnerability to weapons of mass destruction and enemy air strikes; maintaining stable command and control of units.

Pre-battle order - formation of subdivisions for movement in columns, dissected along the front and in depth. It must ensure: rapid deployment of units into battle formation; minimal vulnerability of units to weapons of mass destruction, artillery fire, and enemy air strikes; high rates of advance, as well as rapid overcoming of obstacles, contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires, and flooding.

Battle order is the formation of units for combat. It must correspond to the mission and concept of the battle and ensure: successful combat with the use of both nuclear and conventional weapons; maximum participation of fire weapons in the battle and full utilization of the combat capabilities of units; rapid exploitation of the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy and favorable terrain conditions; increased efforts during the battle and maneuver; stability and activity in defense; minimal vulnerability of units to

strikes of all types of weapons; maintaining continuous interaction and ease of control.

The battalion's combat order consists of first-echelon, second-echelon or reserve units, fire weapons, and air defense weapons, which remain under the direct control of the battalion commander and battalion rear.

The company's battle formation consists of first- and second-echelon units in defense, company fire weapons, and reinforcement units.

There should be no template in the construction of marching, pre-battle and battle formations.

22. To conduct combat, a battalion (company) is usually assigned units from other branches of the armed forces and special forces. The number of assigned units depends on the nature of the battalion's (company's) mission and the prevailing conditions.

A motorized rifle (tank) battalion may be assigned an artillery division or battery, an anti-tank unit, an anti-aircraft battery or platoon, as well as units of engineering and chemical troops. A motorized rifle battalion may also be assigned tank units, and a tank battalion may be assigned motorized rifle units.

A motorized rifle company may be assigned an artillery battery, an anti-tank unit, a grenade launcher unit, an anti-aircraft unit, an engineer-sapper unit, and a flamethrower unit, and, during an offensive in special conditions (in the city, in the mountains, in the forest) and in defense, a tank platoon; a tank company may be assigned an artillery battery, a motorized rifle unit, and an — engineer-sapper unit.

In addition, a battalion (company) in combat can be supported by an artillery division (battery).

Attached units are under the complete control of the battalion (company) commander and carry out the tasks assigned to them. If necessary, they may be called upon to carry out tasks as planned by the senior commander (chief).

Support units remain subordinate to the senior commander (chief) and carry out the tasks assigned by him, as well as the tasks assigned by the commander of the battalion (company) that they support.

23. Artillery units are intended to destroy and suppress nuclear and chemical attack weapons, artillery, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, anti-tank and other fire weapons, manpower, command posts, electronic equipment, destroy enemy fortifications, remotely mine the terrain and provide lighting.

Artillery units carry out fire missions from indirect fire positions or direct fire. Direct fire from individual guns, platoons, and batteries is used to destroy tanks and other armored targets, as well as enemy anti-tank weapons.

When engaging the enemy with fire, artillery units assigned to a battalion (company) can independently use the following types of fire: fire at an individual target, concentrated

sharpened fire, stationary and single moving barrage fire, and also be involved in conducting massive fire, deep stationary barrage fire, double moving barrage fire, sequential concentration of fire and barrage fire as part of artillery groups or jointly with them.

Fire at an individual target is the fire of a battery, platoon, or weapon (mortar, combat vehicle, anti-tank guided missile launcher), conducted independently from a closed firing position or direct fire.

Concentrated fire is fire conducted simultaneously by several batteries (divisions) at one target.

Fixed barrage fire is a continuous curtain of fire created on one (single) or simultaneously on several (deep) lines in front of the attacking (counterattacking) enemy.

Single mobile barrage fire is a continuous curtain of fire created at one line along the path of movement of enemy tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and successively transferred to other designated lines as the bulk of its tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) leave the fire zone.

Units of anti-tank guided missiles and anti-tank grenade launchers are designed to destroy tanks and other armored enemy targets. They can also be used to destroy enemy fire weapons, including those located in

fortifications, and in some cases, its combat helicopters.

24. The grenade launcher unit is a powerful fire weapon of a motorized rifle battalion and is intended to destroy enemy manpower and fire weapons located outside shelters, in the open (trenches) and behind folds of terrain.

25. Machine gun units are intended to destroy and suppress enemy manpower and firepower in order to ensure the successful advance of motorized rifle units in the offensive and their stubborn holding of positions in defense.

In addition, machine gun units can be used to destroy low-flying enemy targets and their landing forces in the air and on the ground.

26. Anti-aircraft units are designed to destroy enemy aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles, and airborne assault forces at low and medium altitudes. While in combat, pre-combat, or marching formation, they fire at aerial targets on the move or from short halts, while afloat, and while on the defensive and stationary, from prepared firing positions. Anti-aircraft units employ concentrated and distributed fire to destroy aircraft, cruise missiles, helicopters, and other aerial targets.

Concentration of fire is carried out by several batteries, platoons, combat vehicles (installations) and anti-aircraft gunners to destroy the most important group or single air targets.

Fire distribution is carried out to simultaneously engage multiple aerial targets. Each anti-aircraft gunner, combat vehicle (mount), or platoon is assigned a separate target or group of targets.

Anti-aircraft units can also be used to destroy enemy ground and surface targets.

27. Engineering troops units are intended to conduct engineering reconnaissance of the enemy and the terrain, construct engineering obstacles and inflict losses on the enemy using mines and explosives and other means, destroy enemy nuclear mines, create passages in obstacles and destruction, construct crossings over obstacles, clear mines from terrain and objects, equip and maintain crossings and movement routes, mechanized digging of trenches, trenches and communication passages, perform engineering measures for camouflage, equipping and maintaining water supply points.

28. Chemical troops units are intended to conduct radiation, chemical and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance, carry out dosimetric and chemical control, conduct special treatment of units and equip decontamination kits and devices in units.

Flamethrower units are designed to destroy enemy manpower, weapons, combat and other equipment, as well as to create fires. They are usually assigned to motorized rifle units and operate

They fight in their battle formations, firing flamethrowers on the move, from short stops or from a standing position.

29. The battalion communications unit is designed to establish and maintain stable communications with subordinate (attached) units and ensure control, as well as to maintain communications with the senior commander (chief) and with neighbors.

30. The battalion support unit is intended for technical maintenance and ongoing repair of weapons, combat and other equipment, maintaining stocks of ammunition, fuel and other material resources, delivering them to units, replenishing ammunition, fuel and providing personnel with hot food.

31. The battalion medical station is intended for searching for and removing (removing) the wounded from the battlefield, providing medical care to the wounded and sick, and preparing them for further evacuation.

3. Department management

32. The highly maneuverable nature of combined arms combat and the abrupt changes in the situation require the battalion (company) commander to maintain stable, continuous, operational, and covert command and control of his units. This consists of the targeted activities of commanders and staffs to maintain high combat readiness of units, prepare them for combat, and guide them in the execution of assigned tasks.

33. The battalion (company) commander bears full and sole responsibility for the combat readiness, training of the units subordinate to him, their correct employment and successful completion of combat missions within the established timeframes, as well as for political work, education, military discipline, psychological preparation and the political and moral state of the personnel. He is obliged to always be aware of the situation, the level of training and capabilities of his units, make timely decisions and assign tasks to subordinates, organize interaction, comprehensive support for combat and protection from incendiary weapons, firmly control subordinate and attached units, achieve the steadfast fulfillment of assigned tasks and the destruction of the enemy even with smaller forces. This requires from him high organizational skills, a strong will, independence, knowledge of the nature of modern combat, the means and methods of conducting it.

In combat, the battalion (company) commander is obliged to observe the progress of the battle, conduct reconnaissance of the enemy, promptly assign tasks to companies (platoons), attached and supporting units, skillfully use all organic and attached fire weapons and effectively utilize the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy. He must be in the most important direction and promptly influence the course of the battle with all forces and means at his disposal, and sometimes by personal example, demonstrating courage, initiative, resourcefulness and unwavering determination.

the determination to complete a combat mission, regardless of any difficulties and even the threat to life itself, instilling this determination in all subordinates.

The battalion (company) commander is obliged to immediately report to the regiment (battalion) commander on the completion of the combat mission, new information about the enemy, a sharp change in the situation in front of the front and on the flanks of his unit, and, if necessary, on losses and the supply of ammunition and fuel.

The battalion (company) commander directs his units by issuing verbal combat orders, instructions, commands, and signals. Orders, instructions, and commands must be given briefly and clearly.

34. The deputy battalion (company) commander for political affairs directly organizes and conducts political work, is responsible for its status and effectiveness in the performance of combat missions, for work on the political and military education of military personnel, strengthening the political and moral state of personnel and military discipline.

He organizes political work on the basis of the decision of the battalion (company) commander, his instructions and the instructions of the deputy commander of the regiment (battalion) for political affairs.

Organizing political work, he develops a plan of political work for the period of preparation and conduct of the battle, personally instructs company (platoon) commanders, political workers, secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations and combat activists, promptly reports to the battalion (company) commander and the deputy regiment (battalion) commander for political

the political part about the political work being carried out and the political and moral state of the personnel.

35. The battalion chief of staff is responsible for organizing and maintaining continuous command and control of the units and for the combat readiness of the battalion. He is obliged to: always know the position, composition and nature of the enemy's actions in the direction of the upcoming actions, the position, condition, provision and capabilities of his own units, as well as the position, tasks and nature of the actions of his neighbors; be ready to report his conclusions from the current situation, his proposals and the necessary calculations; assist the commander in organizing the battle, in maintaining constant and clear interaction, as well as in organizing comprehensive support for the battle; organize stable communications and protect it from electronic suppression by the enemy; ensure covert command and control of units; record combat orders and instructions given by the battalion commander; monitor the execution of given orders and the provision of units with everything necessary for the battle; inform unit commanders and neighbors about the situation; Maintain records of personnel, weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition of all types, fuel and other material resources, as well as radiation doses of personnel; submit reports in a timely manner to higher headquarters, and also study combat experience and disseminate it to battalion personnel. He must organize surveillance of the enemy aircraft and disseminate methods and

signals to identify your aircraft (helicopters).

36. The battalion (company) commander typically conducts combat organization work on the ground, and when the situation does not allow for a field visit, this work is carried out using a map (or terrain model). However, even in this case, the battalion (company) commander must find a way to clarify tasks for units and organize interaction on the ground.

Work procedure of the battalion (company) commander

The organization of a battle depends on the specific situation, the assigned mission, and the availability of time. He typically begins organizing the battle upon receiving a combat order (combat directive) or preliminary combat directive.

Upon receipt of a combat order or combat instruction, the battalion (company) commander clarifies the task, determines the measures that must be carried out immediately for the fastest possible preparation of units to carry out the received task, calculates the time, gives the chief of staff instructions on preparing units to carry out upcoming tasks, on organizing reconnaissance, on the time and procedure for work on the ground (the company commander gives instructions to the commanders of subordinate and attached units on preparation for the execution of a combat mission and on the time and procedure for work on the ground), assesses the situation, makes a decision, reports it to the regiment (battalion) commander, brings it to his deputies and unit commanders, gives them instructions

He organizes comprehensive combat support, command and control, and political work, conducts reconnaissance, issues verbal combat orders, and organizes coordination. He then oversees the preparation of units and, at the appointed time, reports to the regiment (battalion) commander on their readiness to carry out the combat mission.

When time is extremely limited or only a preliminary combat order has been received, the battalion (company) commander's work on organizing the battle follows the same sequence as in the first case, but with the following difference: after assessing the situation, the battalion (company) commander determines the battle plan, reports it to the regiment (battalion) commander, familiarizes his deputies with it, issues oral preliminary combat orders to unit commanders, and provides instructions on organizing comprehensive combat support, command and control, and political work. Upon receiving the combat order, the battalion (company) commander completes the decision-making process, conducts reconnaissance, issues an oral combat order, and organizes coordination. The battalion (company) commander then oversees the preparation of units and, at the appointed time, reports to the regiment (battalion) commander on their readiness to carry out the combat mission.

37. When clarifying the received task, the battalion (company) commander must understand the purpose of the upcoming actions, the plan of the senior commander (chief), especially the sequence of defeating the enemy, the objects (targets) to be hit by the means of senior commanders (chiefs)

in the direction of the battalion's (company's) actions, the combat mission, the place in the battle formation and the role of the battalion (company) in the battle, the tasks of neighbors and the order of interaction with them, as well as the time of readiness to complete the task.

38. When assessing the situation, the battalion (company) commander must study:

— composition, position, condition, degree of protection, system of fortifications, fire barriers, strengths and weaknesses And the of the enemy and the possible nature of his actions;

— composition, position, condition, capabilities, security and provision of one's own, attached and supporting units;

— composition, position, nature of actions of neighbors and conditions of interaction with them;

— the nature of the terrain and its influence on the actions of units, as well as the most probable directions of action of enemy aircraft, helicopters and other air targets at low and extremely low altitudes;

— radiation, chemical and bacteriological (biological) environment.

In addition, when assessing the situation, the battalion (company) commander takes into account the weather conditions, time of year and time of day.

As a result of assessing the situation, the battalion (company) commander draws conclusions and makes the necessary tactical calculations: the balance of forces and resources, calculations for advancement, march, and others.

39. The battalion (company) commander makes the decision personally based on an understanding of the received task, conclusions from the assessment of the situation and the process

tactical calculations carried out. In the decision, he determines:

— the plan of the battle;

— combat missions for units;

— the main issues of interaction and the procedure for comprehensive support of the battle;

— management organization.

At the same time, it defines the main tasks of political work and its characteristics.

The basis of the decision is the battle plan, which determines: the direction of concentration of the main efforts (the direction of concentration of the main efforts and the areas of terrain on which the stability of the defense depends), which enemy, in what way and in what sequence to defeat, the order of defeating the enemy with fire from regular and attached means, the battle order of the battalion (company).

The battalion (company) commander records the decision on his work card.

40. Combat missions are usually communicated to units before a battle by a combat order, and during a battle by combat instructions.

In the combat order, the battalion (company) commander indicates:

The first point contains brief conclusions from the assessment of the enemy and the nature of his actions.

In the second paragraph, the combat mission of the battalion (company).

The third point is the objects and targets destroyed and suppressed by the means of senior commanders in the direction of the battalion (company) operations, and the line of safe removal, as well as

tasks of neighbors and dividing lines with them.

The fourth point is the battle plan.

In the fifth paragraph - after the word "I order" - combat missions:

— motorized rifle (tank) companies (platoons), including an attached tank (motorized rifle) company (platoon);

— artillery units and other fire weapons, including those attached;

— anti-aircraft units, including attached ones;

— other reinforcement units.

The sixth point covers the consumption of ammunition and fuel for completing the combat mission, deployment locations and directions of movement of technical support and rear units.

The seventh point is the time of readiness to complete the task.

The eighth point is the location of the command and observation post and deputies.

In a combat order, the battalion (company) commander specifies the combat mission, the order of fire engagement of the enemy in the company's (platoon's) line of operations using the senior commander's resources, and the time of readiness to carry out the combat mission. If necessary, the combat order may include brief information about the enemy, the objectives of neighboring units, and other data.

In the preliminary combat order, the battalion (company) commander usually indicates: information about the enemy; the offensive front or the company (platoon) stronghold in defense and the direction of concentration of the main efforts;

before going on the attack (entering into battle), the line of the combat mission (attack object) and the direction of further advance; neighbors, the lines of their combat missions and directions of advance (strongpoints); time of readiness and basic measures to prepare for battle; time and method of communicating combat missions.

41. The battalion (company) commander organizes interaction with the participation of company (platoon), separate platoon and attached unit commanders.

When organizing interaction, the battalion (company) commander must: coordinate the efforts of regular, attached, and supporting units to accomplish the assigned mission, taking into account their skillful use of the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy; achieve a common understanding among all commanders of combat missions and the methods for accomplishing them; outline and coordinate options for unit actions based on the nature of possible enemy actions, and also indicate warning, control, and interaction signals.

Interaction is usually organized on the ground to the depth of visibility, and on a terrain model (map) - to the full depth of the combat mission. Interaction can be organized by the method of instructions from the battalion (company) commander and reports from the commanders of regiments and attached units on the order of actions of their units in carrying out assigned tasks, with the playing out of the main tactical episodes. Under extremely limited time conditions, the battalion (company) commander

organizes interaction usually by the method of instructions,

During combat, interaction is carried out continuously, constantly clarified, and, in the event of sudden changes in the situation, organized anew.

42. When organizing control, the battalion (company) commander specifies: the locations and times of deployment of the battalion (company) command and observation posts and attached units, the procedure for their movement; the procedure for maintaining communications with subordinate and attached units; the methods and deadlines for submitting reports; the level of engineering equipment of the command and observation posts and the procedure for protecting them.

43. During combat, the battalion (company) commander directs units from a command and observation post, usually located in an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier, tank). The battalion (company) command and observation post is selected in a location that ensures the best possible observation of the terrain, the enemy, the actions of friendly units and neighboring units, as well as continuous command and control. It should not stand out in any way in the battle formation, and its location and movement require skillful use of the defensive properties of the terrain.

Commanders of attached and supporting units are usually located at the command and observation post of the unit to which they are attached (support).

44. Communication in a battalion (company) is organized in accordance with the decision of the battalion (company) commander and the instructions of the regiment (battalion) headquarters.

The battalion chief of staff (company commander) is responsible for organizing and maintaining communications within the battalion (company) with subordinate, attached, and supporting units. The battalion communications chief directly organizes communications and is responsible for its timely organization and stable operation.

All unit commanders and the battalion chief of staff are required to have communication equipment with them at all times and be able to operate it.

To ensure control in a battalion (company), radio, wire, mobile, signal and other means of communication are used.

Radio is the primary means of communication. In combat, all radio commands are transmitted in clear text, with unit names and commander positions indicated by call signs, and terrain points relative to landmarks, as well as coded names. To ensure stable radio communications during enemy jamming and other — challenging conditions, alternate and backup frequencies are designated. Switching to these frequencies is accomplished by command (signal) from a senior commander (chief).

Wired communications in a battalion are usually used when stationary and in defense.

Mobile communication equipment is used to transmit orders and reports in all types of combat, as well as on the march and when stationary.

Signal communication means are used to transmit visual, sound and light signals.

notification, control and interaction functions.

45. To control units and fire, uniform landmarks are assigned, topographic maps and local objects are coded, radio data and signals are communicated to unit commanders, identification marks and conventional numbers are applied to military equipment.

Local objects that are easily visible day and night and most resistant to destruction are selected as landmarks. Landmarks are numbered from right to left and from one's own position to the enemy's. One landmark is designated as the primary landmark.

The landmark numbers and signals established by the senior commander are prohibited from being changed. If necessary, the battalion (company) commander may additionally assign landmarks and signals.

Alerts to units about enemy airborne threats, immediate threats, and the enemy's initial use of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) weapons, as well as radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination, are provided by unified, constantly operating signals. All personnel must be familiar with these signals.

Chapter two

POLITICAL WORK IN COMBAT SITUATION

46. The success of a battalion (company) in modern combat depends crucially on the ideological conviction, high morale, political awareness, psychological fortitude, and combat skill of its personnel, in the development of which political work plays a crucial role. Its importance in combat conditions increases immeasurably. "...Where political work is carried out most carefully among the troops... there is no laxity in the army, its structure and spirit are better, and there are more victories" (V.I. Lenin).

47. Political work is an integral part of the preparation and conduct of combat. It is aimed at the firm and consistent implementation of the Communist Party's policies in the Armed Forces, ensuring high combat readiness and combat effectiveness of the battalion (company), strengthening the political and morale and conscious discipline, skillful use of weapons and military equipment, improving the military skills of personnel, and mobilizing them for the successful completion of combat missions.

48. The tasks of political work during preparation and during the battle are:

— rallying the personnel around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, explaining to them the leading and guiding role of the CPSU, the sources of the power of the Soviet state and the advantages of socialism over capitalism, educating them in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, selfless devotion to the socialist Motherland, the Party and the government, in the spirit of the indestructible moral and political unity and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, military cooperation with the armed forces of fraternal socialist countries, loyalty to the military oath and military duty, high personal responsibility for the defense of their Motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and readiness to give all their strength for it, and, if necessary, their lives;

— explanation of the reasons, nature and military-political goals of the war, the international and internal situation of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the tasks of the Armed Forces of the USSR; exposure of the reactionary policy of the aggressor; strengthening the personnel's faith in the rightness of our cause and in victory over any enemy;

— timely communication of party and government decisions to personnel, clarification of orders of the Supreme High Command, commanders (chiefs) and their mobilization to carry out assigned combat missions; maintaining high combat readiness and combat effectiveness of the battalion (company)

to conduct active and decisive actions until the complete defeat of the enemy, ensuring a strong political and moral state of the personnel;

— educating officers in the spirit of high responsibility for the organization of combat, firm and continuous command of units in any conditions; developing in them high volitional qualities, independence, initiative, creativity, efficiency and precision in work, the ability to comprehensively assess the situation, anticipate the course and development of the battle, effectively use the power of weapons and military equipment, the moral and physical strength of soldiers to achieve success;

— Strengthening conscious military discipline in units, ensuring a deep understanding among personnel of its importance in a combat situation, the need for unquestioning and precise fulfillment of the requirements of Soviet laws, the military oath, military regulations, orders and instructions of commanders (chiefs); comprehensive strengthening of unity of command and the authority of commanders, fostering respect for them and a readiness to defend them in battle;

— education of personnel in the revolutionary and combat traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, the Armed Forces, their branch and type of troops, divisions, regiments and subunits; propaganda of combat experience, heroic deeds of Soviet soldiers and the labor achievements of the Soviet people in the rear;

— development of high moral, political and combat qualities in military personnel; instilling in them loyalty to the Battle Banner of the unit,

an unwavering will to win, high combat activity, courage, bravery and heroism, endurance and self-control, initiative and resourcefulness, military camaraderie, mutual support and assistance in battle, psychological fortitude, the ability to endure the dangers, hardships and deprivations of a combat situation;

— instilling in personnel class hatred towards the enemies of the Soviet Motherland, exposing the anti-communist nature of the ideology of imperialism and its accomplices, and enemy propaganda; maintaining in military personnel the ability to resist the ideological and psychological influence of the enemy; cultivating high vigilance and responsibility for the preservation of military and state secrets, and implementing measures to prevent the penetration of spies and saboteurs;

— instilling in military personnel, especially specialists (driver-mechanics, drivers, gunners, operators), faith in the strength and power of their weapons and military equipment, personal responsibility for maintaining them in constant combat readiness and skillful use in combat, mastering related specialties and achieving interchangeability, as well as for strict adherence to safety measures when handling weapons, military and other equipment;

— arriving reinforcements, ensuring their comprehensive preparation for combat, the correct placement of communists and Komsomol members in companies, platoons and squads (crews); selection, placement, training and education of combat assets;

— explanation of combat duties to personnel

goals and methods of their implementation; popularization of those who distinguished themselves in battle and care for their encouragement; generalization and dissemination of combat experience and the most effective forms of political work;

- informing senior commanders (chiefs) about the political, moral and combat status of units, ensuring continuous political and combat information for personnel, disseminating materials from the central and military press to soldiers;

daily care for the uninterrupted supply of personnel with everything necessary for the successful conduct of combat, timely medical care and evacuation of the wounded and sick; organizing the funerals of Soviet soldiers who died in battles for the Motherland.

Political work in various types of combat in a battalion (company) is organized taking into account specific combat missions and the evolving situation.

49. When conducting combat using only conventional weapons, the most important task of political work is to mobilize personnel for the effective use of conventional weapons and to maintain constant readiness of units for immediate action using nuclear weapons and defense against them.

When conducting combat with the use of nuclear weapons, the most important task of political work is the mobilization of personnel for the effective use of the results of nuclear strikes carried out on the enemy in the interests of fulfilling combat missions, the timely implementation of measures to protect against weapons of mass destruction.

destruction of the enemy, increasing survivability and quickly restoring the combat capability of units subjected to nuclear strikes, and organizing their subsequent actions.

For these purposes the following are organized:

— active organizational and political-educational work to maintain the moral, combat and psychological resilience of units, high fighting spirit and the ability of personnel to courageously and skillfully carry out assigned tasks in conditions of the use of nuclear weapons, in contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods;

— mobilization of military personnel to carry out measures to eliminate the consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy, maintaining personnel confidence in the reliability of protective equipment and the effectiveness of measures taken for these purposes, and to continue active actions to fulfill assigned tasks;

— party and Komsomol organizations, selection and instruction of party and Komsomol activists of the units.

An important means of mobilizing personnel for decisive and selfless actions when conducting combat with the use of nuclear weapons is the personal example of commanders and political workers, their courage, self-control, persistence in carrying out orders, as well as the suppression of possible false rumors and panic.

50. In terms of political work during the period of preparation and conduct of the battle, the deputy commander

(company) provides for the The political unit of the battalion prompt communication of combat missions to personnel and their explanation; briefing of commanders, political workers, and combat activists on missions during combat; organizing political and combat information for personnel, information on their political and moral state; providing units with printed publications.

The political work plan for the period of preparation and conduct of the battle is approved by the battalion (company) commander.

51. During an offensive, the main task of political work is to maintain a high combat and political-moral state of personnel, mobilize them to carry out assigned tasks, conduct active and rapid actions; maintain the initiative, inflict a decisive defeat on the enemy and achieve victory.

For these purposes, the following are carried out:

— explaining to personnel the nature and characteristics of the upcoming battle, communicating combat missions, maintaining and developing a high offensive spirit, instilling in soldiers a firm determination to carry out combat orders and assigned tasks under any conditions; instructing communists, Komsomol members and combat activists on tasks and personal example in battle;

— strengthening political work in units operating in the main direction, as well as in those that carry out the most important tasks;

— bringing to the attention of military personnel the need

information about the enemy, his morale, intentions, strengths and weaknesses of defense, weapons and military equipment, instilling in soldiers a firm confidence in the defeat of the enemy;

— work with personnel aimed at conducting active reconnaissance, ensuring the secrecy of preparations for an offensive, increasing vigilance, maintaining the secrecy of the activities being carried out, observing all measures of camouflage and radio discipline;

— political measures to ensure constant and clear interaction between units; explanation to personnel of the combat capabilities of interacting units of various branches of the armed forces, established signals and the procedure for acting on them, especially at night, the importance of mutual assistance in combat, the timely use of the results of nuclear and fire damage to the enemy, the successes of neighbors for moving forward;

— mobilization of personnel to achieve a simultaneous and decisive attack on the front line, the most effective use of firepower and combat equipment to break through the defense, rapid advancement, encirclement and destruction of the enemy; explanation to soldiers of the tasks that arise during the battle; popularization of the successes of advancing units, the heroic deeds of soldiers;

— work with personnel aimed at ensuring high rates of overcoming water obstacles, decisive destruction of the enemy and rapid development of the offensive on the opposite bank; psychological

training of crews and crews of floating craft, as well as tank crews, overcoming obstacles underwater;

— explaining to the personnel of the second echelon units (reserves) the received task, the methods of its implementation, the latest information about the enemy, the position of the units operating forward; mobilization of personnel to repel counterattacks and develop the offensive;

— concentration of the efforts of military personnel, especially driver-mechanics (drivers), on the full use of the capabilities of military equipment and weapons to ensure the rapid actions of units, achieving continuity and high rates of pursuit of the retreating enemy during the offensive.

When a battalion is acting in a forward detachment, political work is directed at ensuring decisive actions to preempt the enemy in the rapid capture of the designated line (crossing a water obstacle), holding it until the main forces arrive and destroying the enemy's discovered nuclear and chemical attack weapons.

During the actions of a battalion (company) in a raid (special) detachment, political work is concentrated on ensuring effective reconnaissance of the terrain in the direction of the enemy's actions and designated objects, covert and rapid advancement to them, bold and decisive actions by personnel to destroy enemy cover units, capture and destroy his objects, especially nuclear and chemical attack weapons.

When attacking a fortified area of the enemy, political work is focused on mobilizing the personnel of assault detachments (groups) for bold and decisive actions to block and destroy the enemy in long-term fire positions and other important structures.

During the actions of a battalion (company) in a tactical airborne assault, political work is directed at explaining to personnel the specifics of the combat mission, ensuring daring and decisive actions in the enemy's rear to destroy nuclear and chemical attack weapons and command posts, seizing and firmly holding important lines, crossings, passages and mountain passes, and other objects until friendly troops arrive.

When a battalion (company) is operating as part of an amphibious assault, political work is directed toward ensuring the orderly embarkation of units on landing ships, the landing force's sea crossing, daring and courageous actions during the landing battle and the landing force's performance of tasks ashore, and maintaining interaction with the ship crews. Personnel are instructed in the rules of conduct on board ships during sea crossings, in emergency situations, and when repelling enemy air and naval attacks.

When a battalion (company) advances to overcome nuclear mine barriers, political work is focused on explaining to personnel the importance of the task being performed, the procedure for capturing and destroying nuclear mines and other barriers, and ensuring effective

reconnaissance of nuclear minefields and enemy cover units, bold and decisive actions of personnel to capture and destroy (disarm) enemy nuclear mines, as well as to explain the procedure in the event of their detonation by the enemy.

During the offensive of a battalion (company) in the city of Rode, political work is directed at ensuring bold, daring and decisive actions of personnel in the capture of the most important buildings, objects and blocks, when operating as part of the main forces of the regiment (battalion), as well as as part of an assault detachment (assault group).

During an offensive in the mountains, political work is directed at developing in personnel the ability to courageously overcome difficulties caused by mountainous terrain, achieving a solid knowledge of the peculiarities of combat and the skillful use of weapons in the mountains, ensuring bold, proactive and decisive actions in outflanking detachments and tactical airborne assault forces to capture commanding heights, passes and tunnels, and to overcome canyons and gorges.

During an offensive in the forest, political work is aimed at ensuring the skillful use of covert approach and deployment capabilities for the offensive, decisive actions of personnel, the effective use of fire weapons and combat equipment, firm and continuous control of units, constant and clear interaction between them, especially in conditions of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction, the formation of

forest fires, rubble, radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination.

During an offensive in the desert, political work is directed at ensuring the active and skillful actions of personnel in difficult terrain, in isolated areas, in conditions of heavy dust and sharp fluctuations in air temperature; at demonstrating constant concern for the water supply, the prevention of heat stroke, and the conservation of weapons and equipment.

During offensives in northern regions and in winter, political work is aimed at developing in personnel the ability to overcome difficulties caused by operations in vast areas of tundra, swampy forest-tundra and forest, and in certain areas - mountainous terrain with a large number of lakes, boulders, rocky placers, impassable roads and low air temperatures.

52. In a counter-attack, political work is aimed at maintaining personnel's constant readiness to execute rapid maneuvers, quickly deploy into battle formation, preempt the enemy's opening fire, and deliver surprise attacks on the flank and rear. Particular attention is paid to promptly communicating combat missions to personnel and mobilizing them for decisive and proactive action.

53. When preparing and conducting a defensive battle, political work is aimed at cultivating in personnel fortitude, tenacity, courage, high combat activity, and mobility.

its creation in a short time of a stable defense, capable of successfully resisting the effects of nuclear and chemical weapons, massive air strikes, attacks by enemy tanks and infantry, to ensure the constant readiness of the battalion (company) to conduct rapid counterattacks and go on a decisive offensive.

For these purposes, the following are carried out:

— explaining to personnel the combat missions, the nature and characteristics of a defensive battle, the need to conduct a stubborn and active defense, maintaining high combat readiness, vigilance, organization and discipline in units; instructing communists, Komsomol members and combat activists on the missions and personal example in a defensive battle;

— mobilization of personnel to create a fire and barrier system in a short time, timely engineering equipment of the defense area, strong points, lines, firing positions, effective use of the protective properties of the terrain, weapons, combat and other equipment, compliance with camouflage rules, especially at night;

— disseminating information about the enemy and probable directions of his attack to personnel, focusing the attention of personnel on maintaining continuous surveillance of the enemy;

— strengthening political work in companies (platoons) defending strongpoints, on the holding of which the stability of the entire defense of the battalion (company) depends; explanation of the military

serving the fact that the success of the battle depends on their steadfastness and active actions;

— development of the desire for persistent and maneuverable actions among the personnel of units fighting in the security zone (at the front line, in combat security);

— mobilization of personnel to repel enemy attacks, effective firing from all types of weapons in order to destroy enemy tanks and manpower, and the firm holding of a defensive line; ensuring that each soldier has a deep understanding that no one has the right to leave a position they occupy without an order from a senior commander (chief);

— strengthening political influence on the preparation of personnel of second-echelon units (reserves) for a decisive counterattack and the destruction of an enemy that has penetrated the defense.

When a battalion (company) acts as an anti-landing reserve, political work is focused on ensuring the rapid advancement of enemy airborne troops to the landing area, and swift and decisive actions by the battalion (company) personnel to destroy the landing force in the landing area or when advancing from it.

When defending a fortified area, political work is aimed at maintaining a high political and moral state, the resilience and combat effectiveness of units, and ensuring close and clear interaction between the battalion (company) units and with the garrisons of permanent fire structures and other fire weapons located

in the defense area (strongpoint), especially with units assigned to the relief groups, as well as with units of the military branches and special forces.

During the defense of a city, political work is aimed at fulfilling the tasks of firmly holding the battalion defense area and strongpoints, creating an effective fire system, demonstrating resilience, initiative, and resourcefulness when conducting combat in isolation from the main forces of the units, and strengthening political influence in tank crews, infantry fighting vehicles, gun and mortar crews.

When defending in the mountains, political work is concentrated on ensuring the strong holding of passes, passages, tunnels, road junctions, commanding heights, wide valleys, conducting continuous reconnaissance and surveillance; constant political and combat information of personnel,

When defending in the forest, political work is aimed at ensuring the strong retention of areas that intercept the most likely directions of the enemy's advance (roads, clearings, passages in swampy areas, clearings, clearings, areas between lakes), the effective use of firepower and combat equipment in its destruction and the conduct of sudden and rapid counterattacks.

During defense in the desert, political work is directed at ensuring the fulfillment of tasks on reliable coverage of flanks; protection of fortifications and water supply points from sand drifts; preparation of weapons, combat and other equipment for use in

time of sandstorms; economical use of water and fuel.

During defense in northern regions and in winter, political work is directed at ensuring the secure holding of road junctions, bridges, populated areas, heights, and other important objects; the high-quality preparation of weapons, combat and other equipment, as well as protective equipment for work in low-temperature conditions; the construction of shelters for warming personnel; and the adoption of measures to protect them from hypothermia and frostbite.

During disengagement and withdrawal, political work is directed toward ensuring the endurance, discipline, and organization of personnel, the ability of units to fight while separated from the main forces of the regiment (battalion), the holding of the occupied line, and rapid and covert action. Particular attention is paid to political work in units covering the withdrawal of the main forces of the regiment (battalion).

When changing units, political work is directed at ensuring that personnel comply with the established regime of unit activity, camouflage discipline, rules of light, sound, radio and radar camouflage in the defense area (stronghold) and when leaving it, maintaining the combat readiness of units during the changeover period, vigilance and the preservation of military secrets by personnel.

54. When a battalion (company) is operating in a reconnaissance detachment and when conducting reconnaissance in force, political work is directed at ensuring

ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of reconnaissance missions, obtaining the most complete and reliable information about the enemy, developing in each soldier initiative and resourcefulness, the ability to take daring actions, military cunning, observation, truthfulness, and the ability to keep state and military secrets.

55. When moving units, political work is focused on ensuring the timely arrival of the battalion (company) in the designated area, readiness for deployment and entry into combat, strict adherence to march discipline, safety measures and camouflage rules, established movement procedures, vigilance, and careful preparation of drivers for actions at night and in other conditions of limited visibility.

When a battalion (company) is acting in the vanguard (head marching outpost), political work is directed towards ensuring bold and swift actions for the unimpeded advance of the protected column, active and decisive actions to destroy the enemy's reconnaissance and security units, tying down his main forces and inflicting losses on them, as well as creating favorable conditions for the main forces of the regiment (battalion) to deploy and enter into battle.

When transporting a battalion (company) by rail, sea (river), or air transport, political work is directed toward ensuring organized loading and unloading, compliance with safety measures during loading, en route, and unloading, and high-quality selection, placement, and instruction.

officials of the echelon, daily duty and assets.

56. When units are deployed on site, political work is directed at maintaining a high level of combat readiness, especially the duty unit and units on guard and immediate protection, and at improving the combat and political training of all personnel.

When a battalion (company) is on guard duty, political work is focused on cultivating high vigilance in personnel in order to prevent enemy reconnaissance from penetrating the troops being guarded, a sudden attack by a ground enemy, and also on increasing responsibility for ensuring the deployment and entry into combat of their troops.

57. The successful solution of the tasks of political work and its continuity during the battle are ensured by:

— timely setting of tasks for political work, instructing commanders and political workers, secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations, communists, agitators, Komsomol group organizers and combat activists in preparation for and during combat;

— specific planning and correct determination of forms, methods and means of political work, skillful combination and creative application of them in accordance with combat missions and the developing situation; selection and training of combat assets in each unit and providing them with assistance in conducting political work with personnel;

— by increasing in every possible way the activity and combativeness of party and Komsomol organizations, by skillfully relying on them in the performance of combat missions; by appropriately placing communists and Komsomol members and by their exemplary performance in battle;

— constant communication between commanders and political workers and their subordinates, knowledge of their political and moral state and combat qualities, moods and requests, timely response to them, concern for personnel and active political influence on each military serviceman; skillful organization of political and educational work directly in units; timely and active popularization of those who distinguished themselves in battle;

— personal example of decisive actions, courage, heroism, combat skill and dedication of commanders and political workers, their impeccable performance and high responsibility, especially in the most difficult moments of battle;

— by organizing continuous combat and political information, listening to radio broadcasts and regularly providing personnel with newspapers; by widely involving combat assets in the work, and by introducing their advanced combat experience.

Political work must be carried out continuously, purposefully, and the more active the more complex and tense the combat situation.

Chapter Three

OFFENSIVE

1. General provisions

58. The offensive is the main type of combat carried out A military operation conducted with the aim of defeating the enemy and capturing important areas (lines, objects) of the terrain. It consists of defeating the enemy with all available means, a decisive attack, a rapid advance of troops into the depths of his disposition, the destruction and capture of manpower, the capture of weapons, military equipment, and designated areas (lines) of the terrain.

The defeat of the opposing enemy and the capture of an important area (line, object) is achieved through the skillful use of all means of destruction, the rapid use of the results of nuclear strikes, air strikes and artillery fire, decisive actions of units, and the rapid development of an offensive in depth.

An offensive usually begins with a breakthrough of the enemy's defense, which consists of breaking it with strikes from all types of weapons and a decisive attack by tank and motorized rifle units in a narrow area, creating a breach in the defense and subsequently expanding it towards the flanks and in depth. It is carried out with full

With a tremendous effort, day and night, in all weather conditions, and with close cooperation between units of all branches of the armed forces and special forces. Units must skillfully utilize the terrain to maneuver in order to quickly reach the enemy's flanks and rear, deliver decisive blows, disrupt its battle formation, and destroy it piecemeal.

The attack consists of a rapid and non-stop movement of tank and motorized rifle units in battle formation, combined with intense fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), and, as they approach the enemy, from other types of weapons in order to destroy (defeat) him.

Depending on the situation and the assigned tasks, the offensive can be carried out against a defending, advancing or retreating enemy.

The attack of a battalion (company) on a defending enemy is carried out on the move or from a position of direct contact with him.

The attack on the advancing enemy is carried out through a counter-attack.

An attack on a retreating enemy is carried out by pursuing him.

59. A battalion (company) advances on a defending enemy from the start, usually from the initial area. To attack the enemy, the battalion (company) deploys into battle formation as it advances to the attack line.

For the organized advance, deployment and simultaneous transition to the attack of the ba-

The talion (company) is assigned a route of advance, a starting line (point), a line (point) for deployment into company (platoon) columns, a line for transition to the attack and a line of safe withdrawal, and, when attacking on foot for a motorized rifle battalion (company), in addition, a line for dismounting.

The deployment line in platoon columns is designated, if possible, behind folds in the terrain 2-3 km from the enemy's forward defense line.

The attack line is chosen so that the advance of tank and motorized rifle units to it is carried out covertly, and its distance ensures effective fire from the main types of weapons and allows units to reach the enemy's forward defense line at a non-stop slow speed at the specified time ("H"). It can be appointed at a distance of up to 600 m from the enemy's forward defense line, and sometimes more. At the maximum

The dismounting line is designated as close as possible to the enemy's front line, usually in places sheltered from the fire of his machine guns and close-combat anti-tank weapons.

60. The battalion (company) carries out an offensive against a defending enemy from a position of direct contact with him in a previously created battle formation after the necessary regrouping.

When advancing from direct contact with the enemy, the battalion is assigned a starting area, which must ensure

covert placement, minimal vulnerability to all types of enemy weapons and favorable conditions for going on the offensive.

Under these conditions, the first-echelon motorized rifle company takes up its initial position. It is positioned in a single trench with adjacent communication trenches and is in constant readiness to repel a possible enemy attack. The second-echelon (reserve) company is positioned behind the first-echelon companies in an area that ensures concealed deployment and may be in pre-battle formation.

Tank units typically launch an attack from their occupied areas (strongpoints) after the necessary regrouping. When they occupy their initial offensive positions after advancing from the rear, they do so from waiting positions assigned 6-8 km from the enemy's forward defensive line. Waiting positions are prepared and occupied by units covertly, observing camouflage measures. In this case, tank units advance to the attack line during the fire preparation period.

The grenade launcher platoon takes up firing positions behind the first-echelon companies at a distance of up to 300 meters, the machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon is usually on one of the company's flanks in the same trench with the motorized rifle platoons. The anti-aircraft platoon takes up firing positions in the battle formations of the motorized rifle units in directions from which air strikes are possible. The anti-tank platoon is located behind one of the first-echelon companies,

61. A motorized rifle (tank) battalion usually attacks on a front of up to 2 km, and in the area of a regiment's breakthrough, under conditions of using only conventional weapons, on a front of up to 1 km.

A motorized rifle (tank) company usually attacks on a front of up to 1 km, and in a breakthrough area - on a front of up to 500 m.

A motorized rifle (tank) platoon advances along a front of up to 300 m.

62. Motorized rifle and tank battalions can attack in the first echelon of a regiment, form its second echelon or combined arms reserve, act as a vanguard, forward, raid, special, outflanking and reconnaissance detachment, amphibious assault, and also perform other tasks.

Motorized rifle and tank companies can attack in the first echelon of a battalion, form its second echelon or reserve, operate in the lead outpost, outflanking, special and reconnaissance detachments, and also perform other tasks.

A motorized rifle battalion (company), in addition, can be used as a tactical airborne assault force, assault detachment (assault group).

The mortar battery, grenade launcher, and anti-aircraft platoons of a motorized rifle battalion, as a rule, remain under the direct command of the battalion commander and are used in full strength to support (cover) advancing units in the direction of the battalion's main efforts. Sometimes, they can be assigned to motorized rifle companies on a platoon (squad) basis. Anti-tank platoon

The battalion is usually used in full strength to combat tanks and other armored targets of the enemy, to ensure the advancement and deployment of first-echelon companies for an attack, to introduce second-echelon companies into battle and to cover the flanks of the battalion, as well as to repel counterattacks by enemy tanks.

A motorized rifle battalion of a tank regiment (a tank battalion of a motorized rifle regiment) is usually attached to the tank (motorized rifle) battalions of the first echelon when breaking through enemy defenses, while up to a company may be allocated to the regiment commander's reserve. During an offensive deep within the enemy's defenses, the battalion can also operate independently at full strength.

A motorized rifle company attached to a tank battalion is typically assigned to tank companies on a platoon-by-platoon basis. The machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon typically remains under the direct command of the company commander and is typically deployed in full force in the direction of the tank battalion's main effort, and may sometimes be assigned to motorized rifle platoons.

A tank company attached to a motorized rifle battalion operates, as a rule, at full strength, and during an offensive in a city, in the mountains, in a forest, or on a fortified area, it can be attached to motorized rifle companies in platoons.

63. The first echelon battalion is given the immediate task, the subsequent task, and the direction of further advance; the company, as well as the second echelon battalion, are given the immediate task and the direction of further advance.

The first-echelon battalion's immediate objective is usually to destroy the enemy in the battalion's defensive area on its offensive front and seize the initial position. The subsequent objective is to develop the offensive, defeat the enemy's brigade (regimental) reserves in cooperation with neighboring battalions, and seize their line. The direction of the subsequent offensive is determined to ensure the regiment's subsequent objective.

The first echelon company's immediate objective is usually to destroy, in cooperation with neighboring units, the enemy in the first echelon company's stronghold and capture it. The direction of the subsequent offensive is determined in such a way as to ensure the rout of the enemy deep within the first echelon battalion's defensive area.

The immediate objective of a tank company attached to a motorized rifle battalion is usually to destroy, in cooperation with motorized rifle companies, the enemy's first-echelon strongpoint and capture it. The direction of the subsequent advance is determined to ensure the accomplishment of the motorized rifle battalion's immediate objective.

When a regiment breaks through a pre-prepared and engineered enemy defense, a fortified area, and forces a large water obstacle, the immediate task of the first echelon battalion is to destroy the enemy in the strongholds of the first echelon companies on its front.

offensive and their capture; the subsequent task is to develop the offensive, defeat the enemy in cooperation with neighboring battalions deep within the battalion's defensive area, and capture the first position. The direction of the subsequent offensive is determined in such a way as to ensure the fulfillment of the regiment's subsequent task.

The company's immediate objective under these conditions is to destroy the enemy at the first-echelon platoon's strongpoint and capture it. The direction of the subsequent advance is determined to ensure the battalion's immediate objective is achieved.

The immediate objective of a tank company attached to a motorized rifle battalion under these conditions is to, in cooperation with motorized rifle companies, destroy enemy strongholds of first-echelon platoons and capture them. The direction of the subsequent advance is determined to ensure the accomplishment of the battalion's immediate objective.

The immediate task of a second-echelon battalion when it is introduced into battle may be to complete the rout, together with the first-echelon battalions, of the enemy's divisional or brigade (regimental) reserves and to capture their line.

The immediate task of a second-echelon company when it is introduced into combat may be to complete the rout, together with the first-echelon companies, of the enemy's brigade (regimental) reserves and capture their line or to complete the destruction of the enemy in strongpoints deep in the defense area of the first-echelon battalion.

and capture of the first position. The direction of the further advance of the battalion (company) of the second echelon is determined in such a way as to ensure the completion of the assigned task by the regiment (battalion).

64. An attack on a defending enemy is carried out in close cooperation between tank and motorized rifle units. Tank units attack in the battle line, while motorized rifle units, depending on the situation, attack in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) without dismounting personnel or on foot following tanks.

An attack by motorized rifle units mounted on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) is used when the enemy's defenses are reliably penetrated by nuclear or conventional weapons, destroying most of their antitank weapons in the regiment's breakthrough zone and, as a rule, in the direction of the main attack, as well as when attacking defenses that are insufficiently developed in terms of engineering. In this case, tanks attack following the shell bursts of their artillery, while motorized rifle units attack in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) in the battle line behind the tanks at a distance of 100-200 meters, firing with all their firepower.

An attack by motorized rifle units on foot is used to break through a previously prepared and developed enemy defense in terms of engineering, fortified areas, when there is a lack of firepower, as well as in areas that are rugged and difficult to access for tanks and infantry fighting vehicles.

(armored personnel carriers) of the terrain. Motorized rifle units attack the enemy in a line directly behind the tank line, at a distance that ensures their safety from shell bursts from friendly artillery and provides support for the tanks with small arms fire. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), in this case, exploiting the terrain, move from line to line (from cover to cover) behind their units, at a distance that ensures reliable fire support for the attacking tank and motorized rifle units, and sometimes even directly within the line of their own units.

After the personnel of the motorized rifle units dismount, gunners-operators (machine gunners), driver-mechanics (drivers) and deputy platoon commanders remain in the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers).

In cases where motorized rifle units operate in vehicles, the vehicles are withdrawn to cover after the personnel dismount and deployed by company. They are recalled to their units by company commanders with the permission of the battalion commander or by the battalion commander.

65. The battalion's battle formation during an offensive is formed in one or two echelons, while companies are formed in a single echelon. When the battalion's battle formation is formed in a single echelon, a reserve of at least a platoon is allocated.

During the offensive, the position of the companies (platoons) in the battle line (chain) of the battalion (company)

can be in a line, at an angle forward, at an angle back, stepped to the right, stepped to the left.

66. Nuclear strikes may be carried out before and during the offensive. Before an attack by motorized rifle and tank units, a fire preparation for the attack is conducted, and during the offensive, fire support for the attack and fire support for the advance of units in depth are provided. During a marching offensive, prior to the fire preparation, fire support for the advance may also be provided.

the fire preparation period for the attack, artillery and aviation suppress and destroy nuclear and chemical weapons, artillery, anti-tank weapons, enemy personnel, and fire assets in and outside of defensive strongpoints, as well as command posts and other targets, while the grenade launcher platoon suppresses and destroys forces and fire assets located outside of cover, in open trenches, and behind folds in the terrain. Guns and tanks assigned for direct — During fire, as well as anti-tank guided missile launchers, destroy observed enemy fire assets, especially anti-tank and armored weapons, at the forward edge and in the immediate depths. The fire preparation for the attack ends when the first echelon units reach the attack transition line.

Fire support for an attack begins with the end of fire preparation and continues continuously to the depth of the defense of the brigade (regiment) of the first echelon of the enemy, and sometimes to a greater depth.

Fire support for the advance of units deep in the enemy's defense begins after the end of fire support and is carried out throughout the entire battle.

67. Reconnaissance in a battalion (company) during preparation and during an offensive is carried out by combat reconnaissance patrols (patrol squads, tanks), observers, and during an offensive from a position of direct contact with the enemy, in addition, by radar reconnaissance observation posts.

68. Engineering units clear passages through friendly minefields before the offensive, while clearing passages through enemy engineering obstacles ahead of the forward edge is generally done during the fire preparation for the attack. When motorized rifle units attack in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and all tanks and infantry fighting vehicles are equipped with mine trawls, passages through enemy minefields are cleared at a rate of one or two per attacking company to allow passage of combat and other equipment that do not have mine trawls. In other cases, passages are cleared at a rate of one per attacking platoon.

Obstacle crossings are constructed using bridge layers and track layers, as well as tanks and other vehicles with bulldozer equipment.

Passages in barriers and crossings over obstacles are numbered and clearly marked with one-way signs and pointers, on them

The commandant's service is organized by engineering and sapper units.

2. Preparing the offensive

69. Preparation for an offensive in a battalion (company) begins with the receipt of a mission from the senior commander (chief). This includes: combat organization (decision-making, assigning combat missions to units, organizing interaction, engaging the enemy with fire, and providing comprehensive combat and command support); preparing units to perform the combat mission; preparing the initial area for the offensive; monitoring the readiness of units to perform combat missions, and other activities.

70. When advancing on the move from the initial area, the battalion (company) commander makes a decision and communicates the tasks to the units, usually using a map or a terrain model. He then conducts reconnaissance, issues a combat order, and organizes interaction directly on the ground.

When the battalion (company) commander does not have the opportunity to go out to the area with the company (platoon) commanders, he carries out all the work on organizing the battle using a map or a model of the area, while he clarifies the combat missions of the units and the order of interaction when the units move to the line of transition to the attack and at the beginning of the attack.

When attacking from a position of direct contact with the enemy, the command

The battalion (company) commander carries out all work on organizing the battle on the ground. Upon occupying the starting area (starting position), or, when tanks advance from the rear, the waiting position, the battalion (company) commander organizes observation and security, assigns tasks to companies (platoons) and fire weapons to repel a possible enemy attack, as well as strikes by aircraft, helicopters, and other aerial targets, and gives instructions on the engineering re-equipment of the starting area (starting position) and the waiting position, paying particular attention to the careful camouflage of structures and the implementation of measures to protect against incendiary weapons.

In the battle plan, the battalion (company) commander determines: the direction of concentration of the main efforts; which enemy, in what manner and in what sequence to defeat; the order of his destruction by fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), other organic and attached means; the construction of the battle formation.

71. Reconnaissance is conducted under the cover of a specially assigned unit or troops operating in the lead. Company (platoon) and separate platoon commanders, as well as commanders of attached and supporting units, participate in it. When company commanders are unable to travel to the area with platoon commanders, the battalion commander also involves platoon commanders from first-echelon companies in the reconnaissance.

During the reconnaissance, the battalion commander 3*

(company) studies the area, assigns (indicates) landmarks and specifies:

— the outline of the enemy's forward defense line, the location of his strongholds and the degree of their engineering equipment, the positions of fire weapons, especially anti-tank weapons, as well as objects hit by the weapons of senior commanders (chiefs);

— approaches to the enemy's forward defense line, the presence and nature of obstacles and barriers, the terrain in the direction of the battalion's (company's) advance, possible directions of enemy aviation operations and the lines of attack of its combat helicopters;

— the front of the offensive and the direction of concentration of the main efforts of the battalion (company), combat missions for companies (platoons) and attached units;

— enemy fire weapons, observation posts and other targets hit by artillery fire from closed firing positions, fire from guns and tanks allocated for direct fire, anti-tank guided missiles and grenade launcher fire;

— firing positions of regular and attached fire weapons;

— places of passages in barriers and crossings over obstacles, the time of their creation (installation), places of equipping tanks with roller mine trawls;

— routes of advance, deployment lines, transition to attack and safe withdrawal;

— direction of movement of the battalion command and observation post and deployment site

deployment of technical support and logistics units.

When attacking on foot, the commander of a motorized rifle battalion (company) determines the dismounting line for companies (platoons). When advancing from a position of direct contact with the enemy, he also specifies the initial positions of the companies (platoons) for the attack, the locations of tank passages, and their designations. When operating from vehicles, the battalion commander determines the vehicle cover locations after the personnel have dismounted.

72. When setting tasks, the battalion commander indicates in the combat order:

— to the first echelon companies, including the attached tank (motorized rifle) company - reinforcement means, the immediate task and direction of the further offensive, the line of transition to the attack, the route of advance, the time of reaching the lines of deployment in platoon columns and transition to the attack, who is supporting;

— the second echelon company - the — direction and order of movement during the offensive, possible lines of entry into battle, the immediate task and direction of the further offensive, means of reinforcement during entry into battle; the reserve - the direction and order of movement during the offensive, the tasks to be prepared to perform;

— assigned artillery units and a mortar battery - targets for destruction and suppression during the fire preparation period for the attack, with the start of the attack and whom to support, tasks to ensure the introduction of the second echelon into battle and

repelling enemy counterattacks, firing positions, route and order of advancement, time of readiness to open fire, order of movement during combat;

— guns and tanks allocated for direct fire - targets to be hit during the fire preparation period for the attack and at the start of the attack, firing positions and the time of their occupation, the order of advancement and actions after completing the task;

— grenade launcher platoon - targets for destruction suppression and suppression during the fire preparation period of the attack and at the beginning of the attack, the firing position, the route and order of advancement, the direction of fire, the time of readiness to open fire, who to support during the attack, the tasks of ensuring the introduction of the second echelon into battle, covering the flanks, repelling enemy infantry counterattacks, the place in the battalion's battle formation and the order of movement during the battle;

— platoon the target to be destroyed during the fire preparation period for the attack, the firing position, the time and order of its occupation, the place in the battalion's battle formation, the direction and order of movement during the battle, the tasks to be prepared to perform, and possible deployment lines;

— anti-aircraft platoon - in what directions to conduct reconnaissance of the enemy air force and which units to cover from air strikes during advancement, deployment, attack of the enemy's forward defense line and offensive in depth, place in the column during advancement and in the battalion's battle formation, order of movement during the battle, time and degree of readiness;

— to the assigned engineering and sapper unit, the locations and times for making passages in obstacles and setting up crossings through obstacles in front of the enemy's forward defense line, the direction of movement during the battle and the procedure for making passages in the enemy's obstacles in the depths of his defense.

When setting tasks, the company commander indicates in the combat order:

— motorized rifle (tank) platoons • means of — reinforcement, the object of attack and the direction of further advance, the line of transition to attack; B

— assigned artillery unit - fire missions, time and order of their execution, areas of firing positions and order of movement during the battle;

— machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon and attached fire weapons targets to be hit during an attack on — the enemy's forward defense line, the line of transition to the attack, the place in the company's battle formation and the order of movement during the battle.

The battalion (company) commander specifies the route of advance of the battalion (company), the line (point) of deployment into company and platoon columns, the line of safe removal, the line of dismounting for motorized rifle companies (platoons) attacking on foot in the second point of the combat order.

73. The battalion (company) commander organizes interaction according to tasks, lines, and time. He is obliged to:

— establish the order of advancement and deployment of tanks and motorized rifles into battle formation

machine-gun (anti-tank machine-gun) units, as well as the procedure for advancing and occupying firing positions with regular and attached fire weapons (when advancing from a position of direct contact with the enemy, the commander of a motorized rifle battalion (company) determines the procedure for companies (platoons) to occupy the initial position for the offensive, the procedure for passing tanks through the battle formations of their units, and the commander of a tank battalion (company) determines the procedure for passing tanks through the positions of motorized rifle units and firing during the transition to the attack);

— determine the time and procedure for equipping tanks with roller mine trawls, making passages in obstacles in front of the enemy's forward defense line and in depth; the procedure for making passages in obstacles and arranging crossings over obstacles and methods for marking them;

— to coordinate the order and methods of attacking the enemy's forward defense line by tank and motorized rifle units, their firing and overcoming obstacles and barriers; when attacking on foot, dismounting personnel; to clarify the order

— coordinate the actions of motorized rifle tank companies (platoons) with artillery fire and air strikes, with the actions of grenade launcher, anti-tank, machine gun (anti-tank-machine gun) platoons and neighboring ones to destroy the enemy in strongpoints on the front line, during combat in the depth of the defense, especially in the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons

military attack, enemy anti-tank weapons, and in repelling his counterattacks;

— indicate the targets to be hit during the fire preparation period for the attack by guns and tanks allocated for direct fire, as well as by grenade launcher and anti-tank platoons, the order of opening and conducting fire and supporting the advancing units when overcoming obstacles and barriers in front of the enemy's forward defense line, during the attack and development of the offensive in depth;

— specify when and what intelligence information to obtain, the location of the combat reconnaissance patrol (patrol squad, tank) in the battle formation of the battalion (company) during an attack on the enemy, the line and time from which to begin reconnaissance, the direction or object of reconnaissance, the procedure for fire support, maintaining communications and submitting reports;

— to agree on the procedure for moving the second echelon (reserve) and ensuring its entry into battle, methods of joint action with units of the first echelon to build up efforts to defeat the opposing enemy, as well as to destroy the small enemy groups remaining in the rear of the advancing units and the procedure for reassigning reinforcement assets;

— indicate the order of movement during the battle of the attached artillery, mortar battery, grenade launcher and anti-tank platoons, as well as other regular and attached units;

— determine the order of actions of the anti-aircraft unit to cover the battalion from attack

enemy air defenses, as well as the procedure for opening and conducting fire by tank, motorized rifle and machine gun units on its low-flying targets, especially fire support helicopters and airborne assault forces in flight; communicate warning, control and interaction signals, identification signals for friendly aircraft and helicopters, as well as methods of defense

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the meaning of your position.

When advancing in the direction of action of a tactical airborne assault force (airborne assault unit), the battalion (company) commander indicates the order of joining up with it, mutual identification signals and radio data for communication.

Interaction is organized most fully to the depth of the battalion's immediate task.

74. Preparing a battalion (company) for an offensive consists of carrying out political work and training personnel to carry out combat missions, preparing weapons, combat and other equipment for combat use, replenishing supplies of ammunition, fuel, and other material resources, as well as carrying out other activities.

75. Preparation of the initial area during a marching offensive consists of engineering equipment for the units' locations, firing positions for anti-aircraft and standby fire weapons, and camouflage measures. In addition to preparing the initial area, firing positions are prepared for the mortar battery involved in the fire preparation for the attack, and for the fire weapons allocated for direct fire.

When advancing from a position of direct contact with the enemy, the initial area is established with consideration given to the battle formation. Particular attention is paid to the preparation of initial positions for motorized rifle units and waiting positions for tank units as they advance from the rear, as well as fire positions, command and observation posts, areas for technical support and rear units, and camouflage measures. The initial area is usually established at night.

76. Before starting to move out of the occupied area, the battalion (company) commander checks the readiness of the companies (platoons) and attached units for the offensive, their provision with everything necessary for conducting combat, reports to the regiment (battalion) commander on their readiness to carry out the combat mission and, at the appointed time, announces to the company (platoon) and attached unit commanders the time of the start of fire preparation and the delivery of nuclear strikes, as well as the time ("H").

3. Conducting an offensive on a defending enemy on the move

77. The advance of the battalion (company) to the attack line begins at the appointed time or on command (signal) of the senior commander (chief) and is carried out at maximum speed. The formation of the battalion (company) column when advancing to the attack line must ensure rapid

Deploying it into pre-battle and combat formations. For this purpose, the companies in the battalion column follow with reinforcements, while the tanks assigned to the motorized rifle battalion lead the column. From the deployment line (point) into company columns, they move out to their respective directions.

Anti-aircraft units are usually distributed along the battalion column.

The grenade launcher and anti-tank platoons, if they are not involved in the destruction of the enemy during the fire preparation period for the attack, and the second echelon (reserve) of the battalion, up to the deployment line in company columns, move forward behind the companies of the first echelon in the battalion column.

The assigned artillery and mortar battery, called upon to participate in the fire preparation for the attack, guns and tanks allocated for direct fire, antitank guided missile launchers, and grenade launchers are deployed and occupy prepared firing positions, usually the night before the offensive, and when this is impossible, at the beginning of the artillery preparation for the attack. Tanks designated for equipping with roller mine plows are moved to their designated locations in the order established by the senior commander (chief).

When moving to the attack line, all units must strictly adhere to camouflage rules.

In the event of the enemy launching nuclear and chemical attacks, as well as massive fire strikes during the advancement of a battalion unit to the attack line,

Those who retained combat readiness quickly left the affected area and continued to carry out their assigned mission.

To replace units that have lost their combat capability, the battalion commander uses the second echelon or reserve.

When the enemy uses incendiary weapons, the battalion (company) quickly leaves the area of the fire, extinguishes the fires on combat and other equipment and continues to carry out the assigned task.

78. During the fire preparation for the attack, the artillery division (battery) attached to the battalion, the mortar battery, tanks, and guns allocated for direct fire destroy and suppress enemy manpower and firepower at the forward edge and in the immediate depth of its defense. At this time, the engineer unit makes passages through the enemy's obstacles.

The battalion (company), advancing at the maximum permissible speed, is successively deployed from the designated lines (points) into company and platoon columns, and upon approaching the line of transition to the attack - into battle formation.

The attack begins with the arrival of tank and motorized rifle units in battle formation at the designated time to the attack transition line. From this point, the tank and motorized rifle units, mutually supporting each other with fire, attack the enemy and rapidly advance toward the forward edge of their defenses.

In the event that motorized rifle units attack in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks and combat vehicles

Infantry overcome enemy minefields without collapsing their combat formations, as a rule, independently with the help of minesweepers, and combat and other equipment that does not have minesweepers, through the passages made.

When attacking motorized rifle units on foot, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) increase speed as they approach the dismounting line and catch up with the tanks. Upon reaching this line, the motorized rifle units, on command from the company commanders, quickly dismount, deploy into a line, and follow the tanks along their tracks and through the enemy minefields.

Infantry fighting vehicles equipped with mine sweepers continue the attack, independently negotiating minefields. Infantry fighting vehicles without mine sweepers and armored personnel carriers, having crossed the minefields through passages, catch up with their units and support their attack with fire.

The overcoming of minefields by tank and motorized rifle units is carried out under the cover of artillery fire, as well as the anti-tank and grenade launcher platoons of the battalion and the machine gun (anti-tank-machine gun) platoon of the company.

When attacking, motorized rifle units, whether in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) or on foot, move as close as possible to the tanks in order to ensure close fire interaction with them and prevent the enemy from cutting itself off from the tanks.

As tank and motorized rifle units approach the line of safe distance from the explosions of their shells and mines (grenades), the artillery (grenade launchers), on the command (signal) of the battalion commander, shifts fire into the depths. The safe distance for motorized rifle units attacking on foot is considered to be 400 meters (200 meters from grenade explosions), and for infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) – 300 meters; for tank units – 200 meters.

At a precisely set time ("H"), tank and motorized rifle units rapidly break into the enemy's front line, destroy its manpower and firepower, capture strongholds, and continue their attack in depth without stopping.

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79. At the beginning of the attack, the attached artillery battalion (battery) and mortar battery continuously suppress and destroy the enemy impeding the advance of tank and motorized rifle units, upon the command (signal) of the battalion commander, or independently transfer fire to newly identified targets, especially antitank ones, ensuring continuous fire support for the attack. When conducting artillery support for an attack using the methods of sequential concentration of fire, concentrated fire, and fire at individual targets, the battalion commander may give commands to call for and transfer fire, in addition to the command to begin fire support for the attack.

The movement of the battalion and attached artillery is carried out by order of the commander.

battalion mandir. It begins after the first-echelon companies have captured platoon strongpoints on the enemy's forward defense line and is carried out from line to line behind the first-echelon companies.

A grenade launcher platoon typically operates behind the battle formations of first-echelon companies at a distance of up to 300 meters, as well as in the gaps between them or on one of the battalion's flanks. If necessary, it can advance directly into the battle formation of motorized rifle units. A platoon with grenade launchers mounted on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) typically operates within the battle formations of motorized rifle units. The grenade launcher platoon supports the attack of motorized rifle units with fire from grenade launchers and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) from successively occupied firing positions. Grenade launcher fire primarily destroys and suppresses exposed enemy manpower and fire weapons that impede the advance of motorized rifle companies.

A machine-gun (anti-tank machine-gun) platoon typically advances within the battle formations of motorized rifle platoons, in the gaps between them, or on one of the company's flanks. The platoon uses machine-gun fire, either on the move (on the move) or from short halts and from a standing position, to destroy and suppress enemy manpower and firepower, and uses anti-tank guided missiles from successively occupied firing positions to destroy enemy tanks and other armored targets impeding the company's advance. C

An anti-aircraft platoon, usually operating behind a motorized

with rifle companies of the first echelon at a distance of up to 200 m, it conducts continuous reconnaissance of the air enemy and covers attacking units from air strikes with fire on the move or from short stops.

The anti-tank platoon usually moves behind one of the companies of the first echelon in readiness to repel counterattacks of enemy tanks and to solve other tasks assigned by the battalion commander.

The assigned flamethrower squad advances in the company's battle formation, firing on command from the company commander or independently.

The battalion command and observation post is positioned no more than 300 meters behind the first-echelon companies, and 200 meters behind the company. When motorized rifle units advance on foot, the motorized rifle company commander typically dismounts.

80. A battalion (company) operating in the direction of a nuclear strike delivered against a strongpoint on the enemy's forward defensive line, and when the enemy is not offering organized resistance, may not deploy into battle formation and continue the offensive in pre-battle formation. If necessary, individual units may deploy into battle formation to destroy the remaining enemy. Tank and motorized rifle units boldly rush forward, attacking on the move to destroy advancing reserves, nuclear and chemical weapons, artillery, and command posts of the enemy, creating the conditions for its encirclement and destruction.

To conduct reconnaissance of the enemy and the terrain, a combat reconnaissance patrol is sent out from the battalion.

81. Combat deep within the enemy's defenses is characterized by uneven advancement of battalion units and unfolds in a complex and rapidly changing environment. The battalion (company) commander must closely monitor the progress of the battle, direct the fire of all assets, and promptly support the units that have achieved the greatest success, skillfully exploiting their success to maneuver and launch a surprise attack on the flank and rear of enemy strongholds by other units.

After destroying the enemy in the defense areas of the first-echelon battalions, the battalion (company), exploiting gaps and breaches in the enemy's battle formation, the results of artillery and friendly fire, and air strikes, continues to rapidly advance in depth. A combat reconnaissance patrol is sent forward by the battalion, and sometimes even by the company. Personnel from motorized rifle units, previously operating on foot, mount infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) or paratroopers atop tanks. On command from company and platoon commanders, the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) catch up with their units, slow down, or make a brief halt. Personnel quickly mount the vehicles and prepare to fire through the firing ports.

In areas of terrain that are difficult for tanks to access, motorized rifle units can

Overtake the tanks and advance under cover of their fire and that of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers). As they overcome these sections, the tanks again outpace the motorized rifle units and continue their advance.

During combat, battalion units bypass or overcome obstacles and barriers through passages created by engineer units and tanks equipped with mounted equipment. If necessary, passage-breaking groups are created to clear obstacles.

82. The second echelon (reserve) of the battalion secretly moves behind the units of the first echelon at a distance of 1.5-2 km in readiness to exploit success, expand the breakthrough towards the flank and repel counterattacks, to replace units of the first echelon, and also to destroy small enemy groups remaining in the rear of the advancing units.

The battalion's second echelon (reserve) is introduced into battle between companies or from behind the flank of one of the first-echelon companies, and sometimes by rolling through their battle formations. When introducing it into battle, the battalion commander clarifies (indicates to the reserve) the latest information on the enemy; the position of the battalion's first-echelon units; the line of entry into battle and the time of reaching it; the immediate objective and direction of further attack; reinforcements, their locations and times of arrival; the tasks of the organic and attached artillery, the order of fire support and interaction with first-echelon units and neighboring units.

The company (platoon) commander, comprising the second echelon (reserve), clarifies (assigns) combat missions to platoons (squads, tanks) on the move. He also indicates the enemy's position and firepower, the line of engagement, the target of attack, and the direction of further advance, and organizes coordination.

The battalion's second echelon (reserve) advances to the combat engagement line in pre-battle formation at maximum speed. Upon approaching the engagement line, it quickly deploys into battle formation, firing from all types of weapons, swiftly attacks the enemy, and accomplishes its assigned mission.

The introduction of the second echelon (reserve) of the battalion into battle is carried out under the cover of fire from artillery, anti-tank and grenade launcher platoons.

With the introduction of the second echelon (reserve) into battle, the battalion commander creates (restores) the reserve.

To repel a counterattack by superior enemy forces, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) take up firing positions behind the nearest cover. When advancing on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), personnel of motorized rifle units dismount and take up positions that provide favorable conditions for destroying the enemy and interacting with tanks. An anti-tank platoon (squad) takes up a firing position at an advantageous point in a tank-threatened direction, usually in gaps or on the flanks of motorized rifle companies.

(platoons). Grenade launcher and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoons (squads) take up firing positions, as a rule, in the battle formations of motorized rifle companies in the directions of action of the largest number of enemy infantry. With their fire, they cut off the enemy infantry from the tanks and destroy it. The battalion (company) begins to engage the enemy with concentrated fire of units and all weapons at maximum range. As the enemy approaches, the force and intensity of fire increases and reaches the highest tension of fire

The mortar battery takes up firing positions as close as possible to the first-echelon companies and destroys targets designated by the battalion commander. The battalion's artillery can be used to destroy tanks and other armored enemy targets with direct fire.

Having repelled the enemy's counterattack, the battalion, either independently or in cooperation with neighboring units, completes its destruction with a decisive attack.

If the enemy counterattacks with equal or smaller forces, the battalion (company) destroys it with artillery fire, anti-tank, grenade launcher, machine gun (anti-tank-machine gun) platoons and a rapid attack of companies (platoons) on the move.

84. When the enemy retreats, the battalion (company) commander clarifies the task for the combat reconnaissance patrol and, if necessary, sends additional units to conduct reconnaissance, sets tasks for the units on the front

He reports to the regiment (battalion) commander and informs his neighbors about the transition to pursuit.

Using the high cross-country ability of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), the battalion (company) quickly bypasses the retreating enemy along parallel routes, reaches his retreat path and, with a decisive attack in cooperation with units operating from other directions, destroys him.

If it is impossible to pursue the enemy along routes parallel to the direction of his retreat, the battalion (company) decisively destroys the cover units, breaks through to the main forces of the enemy and, in cooperation with its neighbors, attacks them on the move.

The battalion (company), as a rule, bypasses strongpoints and ambushes encountered during the pursuit and destroys the enemy defending them by attacking from the rear.

During pursuit, a battalion (company) can operate in combat, pre-combat, or marching order.

85. If the offensive develops successfully, the battalion, depending on the situation, may be assigned to a forward or raiding detachment.

The advance detachment is sent to capture important lines and objects deep in the enemy's defenses, cross water obstacles, and perform other tasks. The battalion commander, upon receiving a combat mission, immediately sends a combat reconnaissance patrol in the direction of action. The advance detachment, taking advantage of gaps in the battle formation and the results

The battalion, armed with nuclear and fire weapons, quickly advances in the designated direction, bypasses individual strongpoints encountered along the way, and if bypassing them is impossible, destroys the enemy with a marching attack, swiftly captures the designated line and holds it until the main forces arrive. Artillery units assigned to the battalion, upon the advance of the advance detachment to the designated line (object), take up firing positions on the orders of the battalion commander, suppress and destroy the enemy at the strongpoints, cover the deployment and support the battalion's advance. If there is no enemy at the designated line, the battalion, with the permission of the regiment commander, continues to advance forward, preempting the enemy in capturing subsequent lines. Upon detection of nuclear and chemical weapons, the battalion commander, without ceasing to carry out the assigned combat mission, takes measures to immediately destroy them.

A raiding party is sent to destroy or capture one or two important objectives (a battery of operational-tactical or tactical missiles, an artillery battalion, a tactical aviation airfield, a division command post, a bridge crossing, and other objects) deep within the enemy's defenses. Upon receiving a combat mission, the battalion commander sends out a combat reconnaissance patrol to reconnoiter the enemy guarding the objective, the objective itself, and the surrounding area. The raiding party, skillfully exploiting open flanks, gaps, and weak spots in the enemy's defenses,

quickly and stealthily approaches the designated object and, with a sudden attack on the move, usually from different directions, destroys the cover and security units, and then breaks through to the object and destroys or captures it.

In this case, the most important elements of the objective (missiles at their launch sites or launch pads, aircraft and helicopters at airfields and landing sites, radar stations, and command posts) are primarily destroyed or disabled by artillery fire and attacks by tank and motorized rifle units. Having destroyed the objective, the battalion quickly and covertly advances to the next objective or to the assembly area, where it receives a new mission, or rejoins the main forces. The advance of the raiding detachment to enemy objectives is usually carried out in marching or pre-battle formation under the cover of marching security. The battalion is deployed in battle formation only to defeat the covering and security units and destroy (capture, disable) enemy objectives.

86. During an offensive, a battalion (company) can act in a special detachment sent to destroy enemy nuclear and chemical attack weapons.

Having received a task to act in a special detachment, the battalion (company) sends out reconnaissance and, using gaps, intervals and holes in the enemy's combat order, as well as open flanks, quickly and covertly moves into the designated area, and with a decisive attack, usually from different directions, destroys the units

cover, seizes and disables its launchers (guns) and missiles (ammunition). After destroying nuclear and chemical weapons, the special detachment carries out a new combat mission or moves to the area of operations of its units.

87. A battalion in the second echelon or in regimental reserve moves behind the first echelon at an assigned distance in column or pre-battle formation. Upon receiving a combat mission, the battalion commander dispatches reconnaissance, informs unit commanders of the latest enemy data and the position of the first echelon battalions, indicates the line of engagement, specifies fire missions for suppressing the enemy, combat missions for companies, and organizes coordination.

The battalion advances to the line of entry into battle at maximum speed, immediately deploys into battle formation and, with the support of artillery fire, develops a rapid offensive.

88. The commander of a tank (motorized rifle) battalion, when using battalion units to reinforce motorized rifle (tank) units, is, on the orders of the regiment commander, at the command and observation post of the motorized rifle (tank) battalion advancing in the direction of the main attack, or at the regiment command post. He is obliged to: organize the preparation of the battalion to carry out the assigned task, ensure the timely arrival of tank (motorized rifle) units in the areas designated by him and their preparation for the offensive; during the offensive, know

the situation, the state of the units, organize their uninterrupted replenishment with ammunition, fuel, as well as the restoration of broken-down vehicles and be ready, at the direction of the regiment commander, to quickly assemble a battalion to carry out a combat mission in full force.

The commander of a motorized rifle battalion, in the event that artillery and anti-aircraft units remain under his direct subordination, personally controls their actions, ensuring continuous support and cover for the motorized rifle units operating with the tank battalion in the direction of the regiment's main attack.

The commander of a tank company attached to a motorized rifle battalion, when breaking through the enemy's defenses, is with the commander of the motorized rifle battalion or near him and subsequently moves directly behind the battle formation of his company.

The commander of a motorized rifle company attached to a tank battalion is typically stationed at the tank battalion commander's command and observation post. Sometimes, he may move behind the main forces of his company.

89. The technical observation point, the repair and evacuation (repair) group of the battalion, the battalion medical point and the technical observation points of the companies move in combat formations of the for companies of the first echelon, the battalion combat food point, the refueling and food points - behind the second echelon (reserve) of the battalion, and

4. Conducting an offensive from a position of direct contact with the enemy

90. A motorized rifle battalion (company) takes up a starting area (starting position) for an offensive, and a tank battalion (company), after moving out of the depths, takes up a waiting position at night or in other conditions of limited visibility, observing camouflage measures.

Motorized rifle units reach their initial positions via concealed communication routes and passages. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), taking advantage of terrain and natural cover, take up firing positions (automobiles take up concealed positions), usually behind friendly units, ready to provide fire support and quickly move toward them for personnel embarkation.

91. Before launching nuclear strikes against strongpoints on the enemy's forward defensive line, unit personnel, including observers, take cover, and when in tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), close hatches, loopholes, shutters, observation slits, optical instruments, and activate the NBC protection system. After a nuclear strike, personnel, on command (signal) from the battalion (company) commander, emerge from cover and prepare for attack.

During the fire preparation for the attack, the battalion (company) commander observes the results of the fire and sets tasks for the fire weapons to destroy

identification of surviving and newly identified enemy targets, controls the timeliness of the movement of attached (interacting) tanks and reports to the regiment (battalion) commander on the readiness of the battalion (company) to attack.

92. The tank battalion, intended for the offensive in the first echelon, as well as the tank companies attached to the motorized rifle battalions and occupying waiting positions, begin to advance to the line of transition to the attack during the fire preparation of the attack on the established command (signal), which is given taking into account their distance and possible speed of movement and in such a way as to ensure the exit of tanks to the forward edge of the enemy's defense simultaneously with motorized rifle units at the established time ("H").

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The battalion commander, on the instructions of the regiment commander, may move some of the tanks to prepared firing positions for direct fire in order to destroy the enemy's observed fire weapons, primarily anti-tank weapons.

As they approach the attack line, tank units sequentially deploy into platoon columns, then into battle formation and, continuing to move at the maximum permissible speed, go on the attack, destroying the enemy with fire on the move.

Tanks allocated for direct fire take their places in the battle formation of their units.

93. When attacking from infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), motorized rifle and machine-

Targeted (anti-tank and machine gun) units load personnel into infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) during the fire preparation for the attack, usually before the tanks reach their initial attack position. At this point, the infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), positioned behind their units, on a command (signal) from the battalion (company) commander, emerge from their trenches, stealthily approach their units, and, taking advantage of the terrain, stop to load personnel. The personnel, on command from their commanders, quickly board the vehicles and prepare for the attack. As the tanks reach the initial position of the first-echelon motorized rifle companies, they simultaneously go on the attack.

To attack a motorized rifle battalion (company) on foot, as tanks approach the initial position of the first-echelon motorized rifle companies, company commanders give the command "Prepare for attack." After the tanks have passed the initial position, they give the command "Forward attack." Following this command, personnel emerge from the trenches and follow the tanks into the attack. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) attack the enemy behind their units. If the enemy's forward defense line is significantly removed from the initial position, motorized rifle and machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) units, depending on the situation, may launch an attack in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and then dismount.

With the onset of the attack, artillery switches to artillery support for the attack. Guns assigned for direct fire, anti-tank guided missile launchers, grenade launchers, and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) continue to destroy surviving and newly identified enemy targets by firing into the gaps between friendly units from behind their flanks.

Tank and motorized cover of artillery fire rifle units, under and other fire weapons, overcome obstacles, at the appointed time ("H") break into the enemy's front line of defense and destroy it with fire from all weapons.

94. The battalion (company) carries out an attack on the enemy's forward defense line and develops the offensive in depth in the same way as during an offensive on the move.

95. When advancing on a fortified area, a motorized rifle battalion can act as an assault detachment. To destroy the enemy or block them in permanent fire positions and other important structures, the battalion creates assault groups consisting of up to a motorized rifle company, tanks, guns (primarily self-propelled), mortars, anti-tank guided missile launchers, grenade launchers, machine guns, flamethrowers, and up to an engineer platoon. Assault groups are usually divided into subgroups: fire, obstacle clearance (demolition), and capture.

The assault detachment (group) is given the immediate task and the direction of further attack.

The assault detachment's immediate objective is usually to capture and destroy permanent fire positions and other important fortifications extending to the depth of the enemy's first defensive position. The direction of the subsequent advance is determined to ensure the capture and destruction of fire positions and other fortifications at the enemy's second defensive position.

The immediate task of the assault group is to capture or destroy a long-term fire or other important structure in the direction of the offensive.

The direction of the further offensive is determined in such a way as to ensure the capture and destruction of the next fire point or other enemy structure.

96. An assault detachment (group), designed to block and destroy structures located on the enemy's forward defense line, takes up its initial position in close proximity to them.

The attack on a fortified area begins simultaneously with an assault detachment (group), tank and motorized rifle units of the first echelon.

The assault detachment (group) blocks and destroys any remaining firepower and newly discovered permanent fire positions that have survived the initial fire preparation. Tank and motorized rifle units of the first echelon boldly break through the gaps between these positions and, without delay, advance deep into the enemy's defenses. Part of their forces, working with assault groups, destroy the enemy's relief groups.

5. Crossing water obstacles

97. Water obstacles are generally crossed on the move. If crossing a water obstacle on the move is unsuccessful, or if the situation requires it, it is carried out with the deployment of the regiment's main forces at the water obstacle after additional preparations within a short period of time.

A battalion (company) usually crosses a water obstacle as part of the main forces of a regiment (battalion), and when operating in an advanced (raid) detachment or vanguard (head marching outpost) independently.

In all cases, crossing water obstacles requires careful preparation and implementation of measures to prevent the accumulation of personnel and equipment at crossings, as well as strict adherence to safety measures.

98. A battalion operating as part of the main forces of a regiment, when crossing a water obstacle, is assigned a crossing section, including the main and reserve crossings, and when crossing with the deployment of the main forces of the regiment at the water obstacle, it is also assigned an initial area for crossing directly at the water obstacle or at a distance specified by the senior commander (chief).

At the crossing point, landing and ferry crossings, as well as tank crossings by fording or underwater, are organized. The number and types of crossings are determined based on the availability of crossing equipment, the nature of the water obstacle, and the established troop crossing procedures.

For the organized crossing of water

obstacles, the battalion (company) is also assigned an initial line for crossing at a distance of 1-2 km, and when occupying the initial area for crossing directly at the water obstacle at a distance of 100-300 m from the waterfront; an area for boarding (loading) the ferry and landing craft and an area for sealing tanks in sheltered places at a distance of 5-6 km from the water obstacle, and when occupying the initial area for crossing directly at the water obstacle - and closer.

The company is also given the crossing by which it will overcome the water obstacle.

A battalion (company) operating in a forward (raid) detachment or vanguard (role-based outpost) is assigned a crossing area (crossing) and is given a combat mission on the opposite bank.

99. The battalion (company) commander, when organizing the crossing of a water obstacle, must organize reconnaissance of the water obstacle in advance, make a decision on the crossing and assign tasks to the units.

To reconnoiter the water obstacle, a combat reconnaissance patrol or patrol squads (tanks) are dispatched to the planned crossing sites. While conducting reconnaissance of the enemy and the terrain, they determine the presence and condition of bridges and fords, as well as the most suitable locations for establishing landing craft, ferry crossings, and tank crossings, both fording and underwater. Based on this reconnaissance, the battalion commander determines the crossing locations and the procedures for using the assigned crossing equipment.

100. In the decision to force a crossing, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to the issues provided for when organizing an offensive, determines: methods of defeating the enemy on the approaches to the water obstacle and on the opposite bank, the locations and types of main and reserve crossings, the distribution of crossing equipment, the route and order of advance to the water obstacle, the order of equipment preparation, as well as the sequence of crossing units.

101. When setting tasks for an offensive with the crossing of a water obstacle, the battalion (company) commander additionally indicates in the combat order:

— companies (platoons) - tasks when approaching a water obstacle, during the crossing and on the opposite bank, locations of the main and reserve crossings, the area for sealing tanks, places for boarding personnel and loading combat equipment onto self-propelled landing craft, the initial line for crossing and the time it takes to pass;

— fire weapons - tasks to support units during the crossing of a water obstacle and the battle on the opposite bank, as well as the firing positions of the regular and attached artillery, the time of readiness to open fire and the order of the crossing;

— the anti-aircraft unit is tasked with covering units from enemy air strikes when approaching a water obstacle, during a crossing, during a battle on the opposite bank, as well as firing positions, the time of readiness to open fire and the order of crossing;

— assigned units of engineering troops - tasks for engineering reconnaissance of crossing sites, equipping and maintaining crossings, preparing routes to them, as well as the location of crossing and landing craft when advancing to a water obstacle

102. The battalion (company) advances to the water obstacle at maximum speed, ready to force it on the move.

Amphibious combat vehicles are prepared for crossing water before reaching the water obstacle. Particular attention is paid to the tightness of hatches, embrasures, and doors, as well as the serviceability of bilge pumps and the presence and tightness of drain plugs. Personnel in the vehicles wear life jackets.

Preparation of tanks for underwater crossing is also carried out during their advancement to the water obstacle and is completed in the sealing area.

103. A battalion operating in the forward detachment, without engaging in combat for individual enemy strongholds on the approaches to a water obstacle, quickly reaches it, captures bridges, crossings, and sections of the water obstacle that are advantageous for forcing. Using air strikes and artillery fire, it crosses the water obstacle using captured bridges, amphibious combat vehicles, and landing craft, seizes a bridgehead on the opposite bank, and holds it until the main forces arrive. If a tactical airborne assault force or airborne assault force is landed in its direction of action,

division, then the battalion quickly joins it and carries out the assigned task in cooperation with the landing force.

A battalion operating in a raiding detachment crosses a water obstacle on its way to the objective via available (captured) fords, bridges and other crossings using regular and attached equipment.

The battalion (company) operating in the vanguard (the lead outpost) destroys the enemy covering the approaches to the water obstacle, reaches it, and, if conditions are favorable, crosses it on the move and develops the offensive on the opposite bank. If the water obstacle cannot be crossed on the move, the vanguard (the lead outpost) engages the enemy with its firepower and ensures the main forces cross it.

Artillery, some tanks, anti-tank guided missile launchers and grenade launchers with access to the water obstacle take up firing positions, engage the enemy and support the crossing and battle of units on the opposite bank.

Motorized rifle units, using the results of fire from artillery, tanks, anti-tank guided missiles and grenade launchers, under the cover of smoke and aerosols on floating combat vehicles and landing craft, cross the water obstacle, destroying the enemy with fire from all means afloat, and take control of the opposite bank.

The beginning of the forcing ("Ч") is considered to be mo-

a ment of the retreat of the first echelon units from their shore.

Units assigned to the first crossing on self-propelled landing craft load their combat equipment and embark their personnel in sheltered locations, from where they quickly approach the water obstacle and immediately cross to the opposite bank. Subsequent crossings load their combat equipment and embark their personnel at the water obstacle.

When crossing a water obstacle, tanks use fords, bridges, ferries, or cross underwater. Tanks cross underwater usually after motorized rifle units have captured the opposite bank and thoroughly reconnoitred the water obstacle. Having crossed the water obstacle, tank units quickly return to their assigned areas and carry out their assigned missions.

The artillery division (battery) assigned to the battalion, as well as its mortar battery, grenade launcher, antitank, and antiaircraft platoons, are usually transported on amphibious vehicles and landing craft in such a way as to ensure continuous support and cover for the battalion's advance on the opposite bank. Antitank weapons and self-propelled artillery are transported first.

The engineering troops units attached to the battalion conduct engineering reconnaissance of the water obstacle, equip, camouflage and maintain

They build crossings and access routes to them, make passages in engineering barriers on the banks and in the water, and organize and carry out commandant service at the crossings.

the battalion's rear technical support units are transported and on landing craft or ferries behind the artillery and anti-aircraft units.

A battalion, operating as part of the main forces of the regiment, taking advantage of the success of the forward detachment (vanguard) and the tactical airborne assault, using the crossings they have captured or using the ferry-landing craft (a motorized rifle battalion, in addition, on infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, and a tank battalion under water) without stopping, as it approaches a water obstacle, forces it, attacks the enemy on the move, expands the bridgehead, rapidly develops the offensive in depth and, in cooperation with other units of the regiment, destroys the enemy

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A battalion, carrying out a combat mission in a sector where the forward detachment (vanguard) is not operating, crosses a water obstacle on the move, usually after fire preparation for crossing and attack and with the support of fire from guns and tanks allocated for direct fire from its bank.

104. When forcing a crossing c by deploying the main forces directly at the water obstacle, the battalion (company), acting in the first echelon of the main forces of the composition regiment, boards infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), self-propelled landing craft in sheltered places and moves forward

To a water obstacle during the fire preparation for the crossing and attack. The battalion commander gives the signal to begin the advance based on the established time for the crossing ("H") and the time required to cover the distance from the landing site to the water's edge. The units rapidly advance to the water obstacle and, at the designated time, with the support of artillery and other fire, cross it and continuously advance into the depths of the enemy's defenses.

105. In winter conditions, water obstacles can be crossed by ice crossings. If the ice thickness prevents tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), and other heavy equipment from crossing the water obstacle on ice, then motorized rifle units first cross it on foot. Equipment is transported to the opposite bank after the ice has thickened, or by ferry, landing, and bridge crossings constructed in lanes, as well as by bridges. Tanks, in favorable conditions, can also cross water obstacles by deep fords, and sometimes even underwater.

During periods of intense ice drift, water obstacles are overcome, as a rule, by capturing bridges and by transporting units by air.

6. Attack at night

106. An offensive at night may begin with a breakthrough of the enemy's defense by a regiment or be a continuation of daytime actions,

The attack lines are chosen in terrain with the fewest natural obstacles and landmarks clearly visible in the dark. These lines should lead to the designated objectives via the shortest route and eliminate the need for complex maneuvers.

A battalion (company) advancing at night is assigned a combat mission of the same depth as a daytime offensive. The battalion may also be assigned a line it must capture by dawn.

Preparation for an offensive at night is carried out during daylight hours. The battalion (company) commander, organizing an offensive at night, in addition to general issues of combat organization, indicates to the company (platoon) commanders the landmarks visible at night, the azimuth of the direction of the offensive and appoints the leading company (platoon); determines the procedure for designating his units, the use of night vision devices and short-range reconnaissance radar stations; clarifies the procedure for illuminating the terrain and attack objects, setting up light landmarks (alignments) to designate the direction of attack by artillery fire and other means, the procedure for designating the lines reached by units, their flanks and routes of advance. In addition, he provides for measures to protect personnel from the light radiation of nuclear explosions and organizes the provision of units with lighting and signaling equipment, tracer shells and cartridges. tracer bullets

Illumination of the terrain and objects in front of the battalion (company) offensive front is carried out using illuminating aerial bombs, artillery shells, mines and illuminating cartridges, and designation of one's own units with light signals, invisible to enemy, and signal cartridges. the

To set up light markers (orientation beams) and illuminate objects (targets) deep in the enemy's defenses, regular and battalion (company) artillery can be used, and fires created in the enemy's location can also be used.

The protective properties of military equipment are used to protect against the light radiation of nuclear explosions. Personnel wear special protective goggles. Optical instruments, night vision devices, and cockpit windows are prepared to reduce the impact of the light pulse.

107. A motorized rifle battalion (company) usually advances at night on foot, in close coordination with assigned tanks. Tanks and c infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) typically operate in a chain of motorized rifle units.

An offensive at night usually begins after a fire preparation for the attack, during which the fire assets allocated for direct fire fire, making extensive use of night vision devices and terrain illumination equipment. Sometimes, in order to achieve

A surprise attack can begin without any fire preparation for the attack.

The direction of attack during a battle is indicated by light landmarks (alignments).

When the attack begins, artillery and mortar batteries are reassigned to companies. A grenade launcher platoon is usually assigned to motorized rifle companies, and a machine gun (anti-tank/machine gun) platoon to motorized rifle platoons.

When attacking the enemy's forward defense line and developing an offensive, the battalion (company) must precisely maintain the direction indicated to it, designate its position at the achieved lines in the established manner, take measures to ensure safety when overcoming difficult-to-pass areas, skillfully use means of illuminating the area, and smoke and aerosols to blind the enemy's night vision devices.

During an offensive, the battalion (company) commander pays special attention to reconnaissance and securing the flanks.

108. When switching from night to day operations, the battalion (company) commander organizes reconnaissance before dawn in order to prevent sudden enemy counterattacks, clarifies combat missions for units, brings up artillery, strengthens air defense, takes measures to secure flanks, consolidate important positions, replenish supplies of material resources, and also disperse units and prepare them to repel counterattacks.

7. Motorized rifle battalion (company) in tactical airborne assault

109. A motorized rifle battalion (company), operating in a tactical airborne assault, is dropped from helicopters into the enemy rear with the aim of capturing important lines, crossings and areas convenient for forcing water obstacles, passes and mountain passes, and other objects and holding them until friendly troops arrive, destroying enemy nuclear and chemical weapons and command posts, and also with the aim of striking approaching reserves or retreating enemy groups from the rear.

A tactical airborne assault force is assigned a landing zone, a flight path, and a primary and reserve landing zone.

The initial landing area includes the primary and secondary landing sites for helicopters, as well as holding areas for units.

The landing area includes one or more landing sites.

110. The battalion (company) commander, having received the task, clarifies it, assesses the situation, makes a decision, calculates the landing in helicopters, issues a combat order, organizes the interaction and preparation of units for upcoming actions.

When assessing the situation, the battalion (company) commander additionally studies the possible nature of the enemy's actions in the flight zone and in the landing area, lines (objects),

subject to capture (destruction), the nature of their defense (protection), the presence and condition of landing sites in the landing area.

In the decision, the battalion (company) commander determines: what kind of enemy and how to destroy it; objects or areas on the capture and holding of which it is necessary to concentrate the main efforts of the landing force; battle order; landing order (which units at what sites land in helicopters, battle order in flight; at what landing sites and which units disembark in the landing area); combat missions for units; the order of interaction and the organization of command.

The battalion headquarters (company commander) carries out landing calculations, compiles personnel lists and a list of weapons and materiel for each helicopter.

111. When setting tasks, the battalion (company) commander indicates in the combat order:

— companies (platoons) - reinforcement means, combat missions, helicopter numbers and landing sites;

— artillery units and other fire weapons - tasks to support the airborne assault, helicopter numbers and landing sites;

— anti-aircraft unit - the order of fire when repelling air raids of the enemy, the numbers of helicopters and landing sites.

112. At the appointed time, the battalion (company) moves to the waiting area, in which the personnel are located, using natural

Cover and carefully camouflaged. Commanders check the units' readiness for boarding (loading) in accordance with the calculations.

Upon arrival of the helicopters, the battalion (company) commander, together with the helicopter unit (subunit) commander, clarifies the calculation and procedure for loading military equipment and landing personnel, landing sites in the main and reserve landing areas, the procedure for interaction between helicopter and motorized rifle units in flight and during landing, and, if necessary, combat missions for the units, as well as the combat order in flight.

113. The flight to the landing area is usually carried out in a single column in a direction where the enemy has the fewest air defenses and where terrain conditions allow for low-altitude overflights. Helicopters carrying motorized rifle units usually fly at the head of the column, followed by helicopters carrying artillery and other units.

The battalion commander is in flight with the helicopter unit commander, and the company commanders are with the helicopter unit commanders.

To suppress the enemy in the flight path, especially its air defenses, attack helicopters, and sometimes even transport/attack helicopters, are assigned as cover. Flying ahead and on the flanks of the landing force, they fire their onboard weapons, while the landing units fire their small arms.

114. To capture landing sites to support the battalion landing, heights and

An advance group consisting of one or two motorized rifle platoons, reinforced by anti-aircraft gunners, sappers, and chemical reconnaissance personnel, is deployed. A combat reconnaissance patrol (patrol squad) and scouts from an attached (supporting) artillery unit are also deployed along with the advance group.

A landing party consisting of a reinforced motorized rifle company usually does not send an advance group.

115. As the forward group's helicopters approach the landing site, the enemy is destroyed and suppressed by onboard weapons and platoon small arms fire, after which the landing takes place. After the forward group has landed, the helicopters take off, provide fire support to the forward group's units, and cover the battalion's landing.

The motorized rifle units of the advance group, having landed from helicopters, deploy into battle formation, destroy the enemy, occupy advantageous positions and ensure the landing of the main forces of the battalion.

Anti-aircraft gunners operating in the forward group, after landing, take up firing positions near the landing site in the direction of the advance of the main forces of the battalion and prepare to fire at air targets.

At this time, sappers conduct reconnaissance of landing sites, remove or mark obstacles and local objects that interfere with the landing of helicopters.

The combat reconnaissance patrol (patrol detachment) after landing conducts reconnaissance in the

management of the upcoming actions of the battalion, and chemical reconnaissance specialists or a specially trained unit will conduct radiation, chemical and non-specific — bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance.

116. The main forces of the airborne assault force land at the landing sites under the cover of air strikes, attack helicopters, and artillery fire. After landing, the battalion (company) commander clarifies the terrain or assigns new missions to the units, coordinates their actions, and takes measures to accomplish the battalion (company) mission. At the same time, he must constantly demonstrate military cunning, making extensive use of maneuvers to attack the enemy from the flank and rear, and from various directions.

The advance of a battalion (company) to the capture (destruction) line (object) is carried out quickly and covertly, usually in pre-battle formation, under the cover of security and reconnaissance. Upon encountering the enemy during the advance, the battalion (company) must, without engaging in protracted combat, boldly bypass pockets of resistance, destroying small enemy groups with fire, and, if necessary, with a decisive attack by part of its forces.

Upon reaching the designated object (command post, warehouse, airfield, helicopter landing pad, railway junction and other objects), the battalion (company) immediately deploys into battle formation and rapidly attacks it from the flank and rear, destroys manpower, fire weapons, destroys or disables the object and quickly moves to a new object or to the designated area.

When destroying nuclear and chemical weapons, command posts, and other facilities, the battalion (company) secretly advances to their location, attacks and destroys the enemy covering these facilities, and disables their launchers (guns) and missiles (shells). Nuclear and chemical weapons are destroyed in transit by fire and a decisive attack or by surprise ambush actions.

When capturing an important line, passage or mountain pass, a battalion (company) makes a swift attack, usually from the flank and rear, to seize the designated object and hold it with a stubborn defense until the advancing troops arrive.

In carrying out the task of capturing a crossing or a section convenient for forcing, the battalion (company) after landing quickly advances to the water obstacle, captures the crossing of the watercraft or a section convenient for forcing, and holds them until the arrival of its units.

A tactical airborne assault force, assigned to operate on the approach routes of enemy reserves or on the retreat routes of its groups, inflicts defeat on the enemy through successive strikes from a number of advantageous positions.

The actions of a tactical airborne assault force must be characterized by high activity, maneuverability, surprise, decisiveness, and courage in order to destroy the enemy before he can organize resistance, and to ensure the rapid maneuver of their units to capture or destroy new objectives.

Units assigned to the tactical airborne assault force are provided with ammunition, food, personal protective equipment and other material resources for the entire duration of operations behind enemy lines.

The battalion's medical station can be reinforced with medical personnel and equipment to provide medical care to the wounded and sick.

8. Battalion in the Marine Landing Force

117. During an amphibious landing, the battalion may act as part of the advance guard or the main landing force. During an offensive along the coast, it may land independently as an amphibious assault force.

A battalion operating in a marine landing operation is assigned a landing point up to 2 km wide for landing.

118. The battalion commander, having received a mission for action in an amphibious landing, clarifies the tasks of the amphibious landing and his battalion, as well as the procedure for ensuring the landing; evaluates the nature of the enemy's anti-landing defense in the area of the landing point, the B system of his obstacles in the water and on the shore; clarifies the location, the order of landing (loading) of the battalion, the methods of conducting the battle for the landing point and the sequence of landing; studies the nature of the terrain in the area of the landing point and the upcoming actions of the battalion, as well as the expected meteorological a

conditions during sea passage and at the disembarkation point.

In the decision, in addition to the usual issues provided for when organizing an offensive, he determines the tasks of the units to destroy the enemy at the landing point and in the specified area on the shore, the distribution of regular units and reinforcements among the landing transport vehicles and the sequence of their boarding (loading) and disembarking (unloading).

119. When setting tasks, the battalion commander indicates in the combat order:

— companies, reinforcement means, tasks to destroy the enemy at the landing point and during subsequent actions, landing sites, landing craft for sea crossing, the order of boarding (loading) and disembarking (unloading);

— artillery units and other fire weapons - tasks to support the battle on the shore, places on landing vehicles, the order of boarding (loading) and disembarking (unloading);

— anti-aircraft unit - tasks of covering the battalion from enemy air strikes during sea crossings and after landing, places on landing vehicles and the order of boarding (loading) and disembarking (unloading).

When organizing interaction, the battalion commander additionally determines the methods of conducting combat for landing, the order of landing and overcoming anti-landing obstacles, and also coordinates the actions of units with naval artillery fire, air strikes.

tions and actions of airborne forces, if used.

Units are stockpiling increased supplies. The battalion's medical station may be reinforced with medical personnel and equipment to provide medical care to the wounded and sick.

120. The loading of weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition, fuel, and other materiel onto a ship is carried out with the aim of ensuring their rapid unloading and combat ashore. The sequence of loading combat and other equipment should be the reverse of the order of their unloading.

The embarkation of personnel takes place after the loading of military equipment and supplies.

From the moment the order is received for the units to board the landing craft and until the end of the landing, the battalion commander is subordinate to the commander of the ship on which the battalion is making the sea crossing.

121. When a battalion is operating in a forward detachment, the battalion commander, as the landing craft approach the landing point, clarifies to the units the landing locations and procedures, the tasks on the beach, and the firepower assignments for suppressing the anti-landing defense. The landing units are prepared for landing, their weapons and combat equipment are released from their attachments, and the landing force's firepower, which will be used to suppress the enemy's defenses, is brought to readiness.

Amphibious tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) can go on water up to

The landing ships approach the landing point and proceed to the shore under their own power. In this case, landing ships carrying units approach the landing point and disembark directly onto the shore.

If landing craft are unable to approach the shore directly, units are landed in water no deeper than 1 m, with non-floating combat and other equipment being unloaded in areas where the depth and soil of the seabed allow them to move to the shore under their own power.

Battalion units, under cover of air strikes, naval artillery fire, and friendly assets, proceed to the shore in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and high-speed landing craft. They disembark, deploy into battle formation, attack, destroy the enemy, and seize the landing point to a depth sufficient to allow the main landing force to land. The battalion then, in coordination with units of the first echelon of the landing force, expands the captured area and continues its mission ashore.

122. A battalion operating as part of the main landing force disembarks after the landing point has been captured by the advance detachment. When disembarking from transports, as they approach the shore, units are usually transferred to landing craft.

The units of the battalion, which is part of the first echelon of the landing, after landing, without accumulating in the coastal strip, immediately deploy into battle formation and, using the success of the

Red detachment, developing an offensive in depth.

Units advancing in the direction of the airborne assault area quickly join up with it and continue to carry out their combat mission together.

9. Battalion (company) on the offensive, overcoming nuclear minefields

123. The battalion (company) commander, during an offensive involving overcoming nuclear minefields, organizes reconnaissance of the cover and combat security positions for nuclear mines; determines the order of defeating the enemy in these positions, capturing and destroying nuclear mines, overcoming contamination zones and destruction areas in the event of mine detonation by the enemy, as well as the composition, reinforcement, equipment, and place in the battle formation of units for the direct capture and destruction of each mine and the order of their actions.

124. Units assigned to directly capture and destroy nuclear mines, in addition to other reinforcements, are assigned engineer-sapper units, which are provided with specialized technical means. When performing their tasks, these units are divided into a capture group and a destruction group. The capture group usually includes the main body of the unit, tanks with mine trawls and bulldozer equipment, and the destruction group includes engineer-sapper units.

When attacking the cover and combat security positions of a nuclear mine, the units assigned to directly capture and destroy it typically advance behind the battalion's first-echelon companies or attack the enemy, acting in concert with them. After destroying the cover and combat security units of the nuclear mine, the capture group creates passages in the obstacles, takes control of the nuclear mine's location, moves to a safe distance from its emplacement site, and cordons off the area, supporting the actions of the destruction group.

The destruction group conducts reconnaissance of the nuclear mine installation site and destroys it.

125. If the enemy detonates a nuclear mine before the battalion reaches the area where it was planted, the battalion commander organizes reconnaissance of the radioactive contamination zone and the area of destruction. Based on this reconnaissance, he makes a decision to bypass or overcome them, sending the necessary forces and equipment to create passages.

the battalion, acting in the vanguard, having overcome the zone of radioactive contamination, the area of destruction, and takes possession of the line (object) assigned to it and holds it until the main forces overcome it, and the battalion, advancing as part of the main forces, develops the offensive in depth.

10. Offensive in the city

126. A battalion (company), operating in the direction of the city, destroys the enemy defending the approaches to it, breaking in on the move.

enters the city and continuously develops an offensive in depth.

In a city, a battalion usually advances along one or two main streets with adjacent blocks on a front of up to 1000 m. A company advances along one street or within a block.

127. When organizing an offensive in a city, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general questions of organizing the battle, evaluates the nature of the enemy's defenses on the approaches to the city and in the city, studies on a large-scale map (plan) the directions and widths of streets, underground communications, the location of important buildings, the capture of which will ensure the successful completion of the assigned task, and also determines the methods of capturing them.

As a battalion (company) approaches a city to capture it on the move, artillery suppresses and destroys the enemy in strongpoints simultaneously on the approaches to the city and on the outskirts. As units reach the outskirts of the city, artillery shifts fire to buildings and 128. shelters deep within the strongpoints and prevents enemy reserves from approaching the targets under attack.

The battalion (company), using the gaps in weakly и occupied areas of the enemy's defense, as well as the results of fire damage, immediately breaks into the city and, advancing along the streets, successively takes control of buildings and blocks (important objects).

Tanks and flamethrowers, as a rule, operate in the battle formations of motorized rifle units or behind them and destroy them with their fire.

The enemy is primarily located in basements, lower floors of buildings, and other shelters. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), operating behind tanks, leaping from cover to cover, using cannon and machine gun fire to destroy any enemy impeding the advance of tanks and friendly units.

Anti-aircraft guns, as well as other means allocated for combating enemy aircraft, are placed in squares, parks and other places that provide the possibility of firing, and anti-aircraft gunners can take up firing positions on the roofs of buildings.

To cover the flanks and repel enemy counterattacks, as well as to block individual fortified buildings, the battalion (company) commander can allocate some units, while the main forces continue to develop the offensive.

129. In the event that it is not possible to capture the city on the move, an assault is organized.

The combat mission of a battalion (company) during the assault on a city usually consists of destroying the enemy and capturing several blocks (buildings), the capture of which disrupts the stability of the defense and ensures the successful development of a further offensive.

capture large structures and important city objects prepared for defense, assault detachments or assault groups are created. Up to a motorized rifle battalion is To allocated to an assault detachment. Within it, assault groups are created, each consisting of up to a motorized rifle company, and a reserve is also allocated.

The assault detachments and groups include tanks, guns, mortars, anti-tank guided missile launchers, grenade launchers, flamethrowers and other fire weapons, as well as units of engineering and chemical troops.

The assault detachment (group) is provided with explosive charges, smoke, incendiary and signal means, devices for storming buildings and overcoming obstacles.

130. The commander of a detachment (group), when organizing the capture of heavily fortified structures (buildings), carefully studies the nature of the enemy's defenses in them, especially the fire system and the possibility of fire flanking from neighboring buildings, the most convenient approaches, the presence of obstacles, makes a decision, gives a combat order and organizes interaction.

131. During the fire preparation for the attack, the guns and tanks attached to the assault detachment (group), as well as flamethrowers, destroy the enemy in the attacked and neighboring buildings, and motorized rifle units, using breaches in the walls, underground communications, communication passages and other hidden approaches, advance to the object and at the appointed time, under the cover of fire from all means, smoke and aerosols, break into the building.

Having burst into the building, the motorized rifle units, acting boldly and daringly, destroy the enemy with point-blank fire and grenades, and sequentially clear floor after floor.

Engineering and sapper units, which are part of the assault detachment (group), make passages in the walls and interfloor spaces.

ceilings, and, if necessary, demining the captured building.

At this time, artillery units destroy the enemy in neighboring buildings and prevent the approach of his reserves.

A battalion (company), having captured a building or block, continues the fight for the next buildings and blocks and accomplishes its assigned task. Captured important buildings and street intersections are secured. Exits from underground utilities are guarded.

Heavily fortified buildings are blockaded and then blown up or set on fire.

11. Offensive in the mountains

132. Unit operations in the mountains are affected by: rugged terrain, the presence of difficult obstacles, a limited number of roads and the difficulty of navigating them, the possibility of avalanches and rockfalls, the long-term stagnation of toxic agents in gorges, tunnels, and deep valleys, thin air, and sudden changes in weather during the day. Nuclear explosions also cause severe destruction, which hinders unit maneuvers. The shielding effect of mountains hinders the operation of radio stations.

133. An offensive in the mountains is carried out along the slopes of heights, along ridges, valleys and roads, as well as in other accessible directions with the extensive use of outflanking detachments.

The mountainous terrain areas not occupied by the enemy are used by units for concealment.

a clear path to his flank and rear. The capture of commanding heights, passes, and other important objects provides favorable conditions for the development of the offensive.

134. A motorized rifle battalion (company) must skillfully use the features of mountainous terrain and be ready for independent actions away from the main forces of the regiment (battalion).

Bypassing and enveloping the enemy in combination with a frontal attack are the usual actions of a battalion (company) in the mountains.

In order to capture important objects deep in the enemy's defense, a battalion, and sometimes a company, may be assigned to a bypass detachment.

For operations in high-mountain areas, units are provided with mountain equipment.

mountains 135. When organizing an offensive, In the the battalion (company) commander additionally studies the enemy's fire system at all levels, outlines possible ambush sites, directions favorable for the actions of his tank and motorized rifle units, as well as for outflanking and enveloping movements.

In the decision, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general issues of combat organization, determines: the procedure for capturing strongpoints, passes, and other important objects; the tasks of the units carrying out a bypass (envelopment), the procedure for their interaction with units advancing from the front, or tactical airborne assault; measures to cover the flanks, orienteering, maintaining direction, and designating the position of the advancing units;

measures to protect against landslides, avalanches, mudflows and floods, as well as to provide units with the necessary mining equipment.

136. During the fire preparation and fire support of the attack, the enemy is suppressed and destroyed simultaneously at all levels, most reliably at strongpoints adjacent to roads and the units' offensive axes, as well as at passes and commanding heights. Howitzer artillery and mortars are generally used to engage the enemy on the reverse slopes of heights. The primary means of engaging the enemy at the lower level is direct fire from guns, tanks, anti-tank guided missiles, grenade launchers, and anti-aircraft fire; at the second level, artillery and mortar fire; and at subsequent levels, air strikes.

When advancing through narrow mountain valleys and gorges (canyons), the battalion (company) battle formation is built deeper. Provision is made for the advance deployment of artillery units, ready to open fire before the battalion's first echelon is drawn into the gorge.

137. Motorized rifle units in hard-to-reach areas usually attack the enemy on foot. In this case, a motorized rifle company may be reinforced by anti-tank, grenade launcher, and anti-aircraft units.

Tanks advance in difficult terrain in the chains of motorized rifle units or behind them in accessible directions. Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) operate

Behind tanks and with their own weapons, they destroy enemy targets that impede the advance of attacking units. Motorized rifle units, using tank and artillery fire, overcome obstacles and, together with engineer units, ensure the tanks' further advance.

The anti-aircraft unit covers the attacking units of the battalion (company), acting taking into account the terrain and the directions from which air strikes by the enemy are possible, especially from low altitudes.

138. During a mountain offensive, the battalion (company) commander devotes special attention to reconnaissance and flanking security. Reconnaissance is conducted by a larger number of combat reconnaissance patrols, observation posts, and observers than under normal conditions. Covering the exposed flanks of the battalion (company) is achieved by forming a battle formation of companies (platoons) in echelons, increasing surveillance and reconnaissance in the directions of a possible covert enemy approach, and maintaining constant readiness for the second echelon (reserve) to maneuver toward the flanks or toward the threatened direction.

139. When advancing along a narrow mountain valley, the battalion first captures the adjacent heights from which the valley is under fire. Particular attention is paid to the coordinated actions of units advancing simultaneously along the valley and the ridge.

When attacking a height with a multi-tiered arrangement of fire weapons, artillery with an approach

Attacking units approaching the heights shift fire toward the weapons on the upper tiers, especially the flanking units. If the heights can be outflanked, part of the battalion (company) forces attacks from the front, while the outflanking units attack from the flank and rear, with one of the outflanking units — forming a battle formation with a ledge toward the threatened flank.

Heights with a single-tier arrangement of fire weapons are also attacked, if possible, simultaneously from different directions.

During the offensive, especially when entering valleys and mountain plateaus, units must be in constant readiness to repel enemy counterattacks.

140. A battalion (company) advancing from the front takes control of a mountain pass or gorge, either independently or in cooperation with an outflanking detachment and a tactical airborne assault force.

The capture of a pass or gorge usually begins with the capture of the adjacent heights and the destruction of the enemy on the slopes facing the pass or gorge. A battalion (company), after capturing the adjacent heights (heights), with part of the forces from this line (direction) pins down the enemy directly defending the pass or gorge, and with the remaining forces, by attacking the flank and rear, destroys him and captures the pass (height) or gorge.

Tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) move along accessible terrain, destroying enemy firing points located on the pass, ridges of heights and slopes,

hindering the advance of a battalion (company) and units outflanking the enemy.

After securing a pass or gorge, the battalion (company) operates according to the assigned mission. By decision of the battalion (company) commander or senior commander (chief), the security and defense of approaches to the pass, important road sections, bridges, tunnels, and entrances to the gorge are organized.

141. Canyons crossing the line of advance are generally crossed on the move via captured crossings. If the crossing fails to be captured, motorized rifle units, using unoccupied areas, cross the canyon, reach the flank or rear of the enemy defending the crossing, and, supported by tank and artillery fire, seize it in a surprise attack. When it is impossible to outflank the enemy defending the crossing, a battalion (company) seizes it by attacking from the front. In this case, the canyon is crossed primarily by motorized rifle units under the cover of artillery and tank fire.

Tanks and artillery cross the canyon behind motorized rifle units along an existing or equipped crossing.

142. Mountain rivers are crossed during an offensive, usually by fording, and where possible, landing, ferry, and bridge crossings are set up. Commandant, rescue, and evacuation services are reinforced at the crossings, and river outposts are also set up. The boundaries of the fords are marked with clearly visible signs. The river bottom is cleared of large debris.

Lunov. Ropes are secured to transport personnel across.

143. In mountainous taiga terrain and gorges, personnel of motorized rifle units usually advance on foot, without fire support from tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers). In this case, tanks are protected by a dedicated motorized rifle unit, operating either as airborne troops or on foot, while infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) with some of their unit's personnel move in pre-battle formation along accessible directions behind the motorized rifle units. Upon reaching accessible terrain, they quickly deploy and provide fire support for the motorized rifle units' advance.

144. The motorized rifle battalion (company) assigned to the bypass detachment is reinforced by artillery units (mortars), anti-tank guided missile units, a grenade launcher, engineer-sapper and other units, and is also provided with an increased supply of ammunition, mountain equipment, and supported by artillery fire and attacks from combat helicopters.

The outflanking detachment, using hidden approaches and gaps in the enemy's battle formations, boldly penetrates into the depths of his defense, takes control of the heights adjacent to the pass (passage), and then, independently or in cooperation with a battalion advancing from the front (tactical airborne assault), attacks the enemy from the flank and rear and takes control of the pass (passage).

145. The second echelon, before entering combat, advances in pre-battle formation closer to the units of the first echelon, usually in the direction of concentration of the battalion's main efforts.

The battalion (company) command and observation post, as well as the technical support and rear units of the battalion, approach the battle formations of the first echelon companies.

12. Offensive in the forest

146. Forests complicate maneuver, especially for combat vehicles, observation, orientation, target designation, fire adjustment, as well as unit control and coordination. Nuclear explosions create forest debris and fires, and the use of toxic agents can lead to prolonged stagnation. At the same time, forests favor covert approaches and the deployment of units for an offensive.

147. An offensive in the forest is conducted in axes, primarily along roads and clearings, in combination with flanking and enveloping maneuvers. Motorized rifle units usually advance in the first echelon and, as a rule, on foot. A tank company and mortar battery are usually assigned by platoons, a grenade launcher platoon by squads are attached to the first echelon companies, and a machine-gun (anti-tank machine-gun) platoon by squads is assigned to the platoons advancing in the direction of the battalion's (company's) main effort concentration.

148. When organizing an offensive in a forest, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general issues of combat organization, determines: the azimuth of the direction of attack for the first-echelon companies (platoons); the procedure for overcoming forest blockages and difficult terrain, the procedure for extinguishing fires or the directions for bypassing them; the procedure for destroying the enemy firing from the trees and remaining in the rear of the advancing units. He assigns combat missions to units, as a rule, from a map.

When organizing interaction, the battalion commander coordinates in particular detail the actions of units advancing from the front to capture road intersections, clearings, inter-lake defiles and other important objects with the actions of units making a bypass.

149. An offensive against an enemy whose forward line of defense runs along the edge of a forest begins with an attack and the capture of forest projections.

Deep in the forest, the battalion (company) attacks the enemy on a narrower front and from close range, bypassing large clearings and clearings.

The battalion (company) commander allocates part of his forces to bypass and attack the flank and rear of enemy strongholds covering roads, clearings, meadows and inter-lake defiles.

Tanks typically operate in the line of motorized rifle units or behind them. Motorized rifle personnel indicate targets, destroy enemy anti-tank weapons, and, in conjunction with engineer units, ensure the clearance of forest debris and other obstacles.

In this case, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) operate behind tanks and, with the fire of their weapons, destroy enemy targets that impede the advance of attacking units.

To destroy the enemy firing from the trees, the company commander usually appoints snipers, submachine gunners and machine gunners.

Securing open flanks is achieved by sending units from a battalion (company) to them to conduct reconnaissance, increasing surveillance of threatened directions, building a battle formation in steps, and also combing the forest in places of likely enemy ambushes.

The second echelon, before entering into battle, advances in pre-battle order and closer to the first echelon.

the technical support units of the battalion's rear usually and approach the battle formations of the companies and are located near roads and clearings.

13. Desert Offensive

150. In the desert, the actions of units are affected by: flat terrain and almost complete absence of vegetation, which causes difficulties in camouflage and orientation; the presence of loose sand and salt marshes, sharp temperature fluctuations during the day, strong winds with the movement of sand, which makes observation difficult, aimed fire and adversely affects the operation of weapons, combat and other equipment; a limited number of sources

fuel and building materials; unfavorable sanitary and epidemiological conditions in the areas, as well as the possibility of water, stronger and longer-term contamination of the air and terrain with radioactive substances due to dust formation and spread along with moving masses of sand

151. An offensive in the desert is usually carried out on the move with extensive use of maneuvers to bypass and envelop the open flanks of the enemy and strike from the rear.

Night time is more often used for active and decisive offensive actions.

The battle order of a battalion (company) is built taking into account the possibility of conducting independent actions.

152. The battalion (company) commander, when organizing an offensive in the desert, in addition to general issues of combat organization, indicates: the azimuth of the direction of the offensive; the procedure for designating the route for reaching the line of transition to the attack; measures to secure the flanks and rear, prepare combat and other equipment for use during sandstorms and protect personnel during sudden changes in meteorological conditions, and prevent heat strokes; the procedure for providing units with water and fuel; measures to improve the cross-country ability of wheeled vehicles and paint equipment to match the background of the terrain, as well as to maintain sanitary and hygienic conditions at water supply points and in places where personnel are located.

153. The battalion (company) begins the attack after the fire preparation of the attack, which is carried out

usually at individual defense centers and strongholds.

During the fire preparation for an attack, guns and tanks allocated for direct fire, as well as anti-tank guided missile installations and anti-tank grenade launchers, are widely used to destroy and suppress enemy fire weapons, especially anti-tank weapons.

Securing open flanks during a battle in the depths of defense is achieved by conducting reconnaissance and increasing surveillance in threatened directions, as well as by advancing the second echelon (reserve) closer to the threatened flank.

154. To reach the enemy's rear and destroy his nuclear and chemical weapons, command posts, capture oases, road junctions, water sources and other important objects, as well as to assist units advancing from the front in encircling and destroying the enemy, a battalion (company) can act as a flanking detachment.

14. Offensive in the northern regions and in winter

155. In the northern regions, the actions of units are influenced by: vast areas of tundra, swampy forest-tundra and forest, and in some areas mountainous terrain with a large number of lakes, boulders and rocky placers; a limited number of roads; the difficulty of performing tasks on engineering equipment of the terrain in rocky and swampy soils; the complexity of orientation and camouflage; a harsh climate with prolonged

In winter, deep snow cover, low temperatures and increased resistance of toxic substances; polar night and day, difficult meteorological conditions, ionospheric and geomagnetic disturbances (storms).

156. An attack on a defending enemy is carried out, as a rule, from a position of direct contact with him, and in terrain accessible to units off-road, on the move.

A battalion (company) advances as part of a regiment (battalion) or independently in a separate direction. To capture road junctions, bridges, and other important targets in the enemy's rear, destroy nuclear and chemical weapons, command posts, disrupt rear services, and assist units advancing from the front, a battalion (company) may be assigned to act as an outflanking detachment.

When units of a motorized rifle battalion advance on difficult terrain along roads or in separate directions, a mortar battery and a grenade launcher platoon can usually be assigned to companies on a platoon-by-platoon (by squad) basis, and a machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon to platoons operating in the most important directions.

When operating in difficult terrain, a tank battalion (company) is usually assigned motorized rifle and engineer-sapper units.

157. When organizing an offensive, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general issues of organizing the battle, determines the presence of open

flanks and unoccupied gaps in the enemy's defense, and possible ambush sites; determines favorable directions for tank and motorized rifle units, the azimuth of the direction of attack, and the procedure for overcoming difficult terrain; organizes warming points and takes other measures to prevent hypothermia and frostbite of personnel; organizes the preparation of weapons, equipment, and personal protective equipment for use in low-temperature conditions, as well as painting equipment to match the background of the terrain and providing units with camouflage coats.

During polar night conditions, the battalion (company) commander ensures careful orientation and creates additional lighting supplies. When advancing during muddy conditions, the battalion (company) commander takes measures to improve vehicle maneuverability, pre-position additional ammunition, fuel, and food supplies, and also provides for the reception of supplies from helicopters and aircraft.

158. The offensive is conducted along roads, rivers, and other accessible directions; there may be significant gaps between battalions and companies. This requires the organization of reconnaissance on the flanks and constant close protection of units, especially during the polar night and in fog.

In deep snow and other difficult conditions, the attack is usually carried out with dismounted motorized rifle units.

At the same time, tanks advance in the chain of motorized rifles.

Infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) in this case operate behind tanks and, with their weapons, destroy enemy vehicles that impede the advance of friendly units and tanks. In difficult-to-reach areas, they typically advance along roads.

Dismounted motorized rifle units advance on skis in deep snow. Dismounting and mounting skis typically occurs at a greater distance from the enemy than would otherwise be the case. An attack by infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) is possible on crusted or icy ground.

During the battle in the depths of the enemy's defense, a motorized rifle battalion (company), as well as a tank battalion on amphibious tanks, using open flanks and lakes, go to the rear of enemy strongholds, especially those covering roads, defiles, passes, as well as those created in populated areas, and decisively attack them with the support of artillery fire and other fire weapons from the front.

159. A battalion (company) operating in an outflanking detachment, exploiting gaps and open flanks in the enemy's battle formations, stealthily penetrates deep into the defense, destroys the enemy with surprise attacks, captures designated objectives (lines), or assists the units advancing from the front with an attack from the rear. When operating in lake areas, the outflanking detachment reaches the enemy's rear, crossing water obstacles on amphibious vehicles.

Chapter Four

MEETING ENGAGEMENT

160. A meeting engagement is possible in various combat situations: during a march, during an offensive, and during counterattacks while on the defensive. The goal of a meeting engagement is to quickly defeat an advancing enemy, seize the initiative, and create favorable conditions for further action.

A meeting battle is characterized by: limited time for its organization, rapid rapprochement of the parties and their entry into battle on the move; intense struggle to gain time, seize and maintain the initiative; sharp and frequent changes in the situation; the deployment of actions on a broad front and their rapidity; the presence of open flanks and gaps allowing freedom of maneuver.

Success in a counter-attack is achieved by: constant reconnaissance; timely decision-making and communicating combat missions to subordinates; rapid maneuver to capture an advantageous line; preempting the enemy in opening fire, deploying and going on the attack and delivering a sudden and powerful blow, usually to the flank and rear; seizing the initiative and maintaining it during the battle; implementing measures to comprehensively support the battle; firm and continuous

management and maintenance of constant interaction between units in combat.

161. A battalion can conduct a counter-attack independently, acting in the forward detachment (vanguard), or as part of the main forces of the regiment, and a company - in the lead (lateral) marching outpost or as part of the main forces of the battalion.

The advance detachment, up to the line it must capture, conducts a counter-attack only if it is impossible or impractical to outflank the enemy.

The vanguard in all cases destroys the enemy's marching security, boldly breaks through to his main forces, inflicts defeat on them with fire, daring and decisive actions, or deploys on an advantageous (achieved) line, with fire from all means and active actions pins down the enemy on a broad front and provides favorable conditions for the deployment and entry into battle of the main forces.

Subsequently, the advance detachment and vanguard usually operate as part of the first echelon of the regiment.

In a meeting battle, the battalion (company) is given the immediate task and is shown the direction of further advance.

The immediate task of a battalion operating in a forward detachment is to capture and hold the designated line, to fire all means of destruction at the enemy's lead units, and to ensure the advance and deployment of the regiment's main forces.

The immediate task of the battalion operating in the vanguard is to destroy the enemy's security units and pin down

active actions of its main forces and ensuring the deployment and entry into battle of the main forces of the regiment.

The immediate task of the company operating in the main outpost is to destroy the reconnaissance and security units, capture an advantageous line and ensure the deployment of the main forces of the battalion.

The immediate task of a battalion (company), operating as part of the main forces of a regiment (battalion), is to defeat the main forces of the battalion (company) of the first echelon of the opposing enemy unit (subdivision) in its direction, to destroy or capture artillery and to take control of a line that provides favorable conditions for the destruction of suitable reserves and the development of an offensive.

The battalion's battle formation in a counter-attack must ensure a strong initial strike. It is typically formed in a single echelon with a reserve assigned.

The company's battle order is built in one echelon.

A meeting battle of the advance detachment (vanguard) usually begins with a battle of the head marching outpost.

The lead outpost, upon encountering enemy reconnaissance and security units, destroys them with fire and decisive action on the move and continues to carry out its assigned mission. Upon encountering a superior enemy, it occupies a favorable position, engages them with fire from all available means, and ensures the conditions for the deployment and entry of the protected column into battle. Personal I

The composition of the motorized rifle company is dismounted.

162. When a battle at the lead outpost begins or upon receiving a mission for a counter-attack, the commander of the forward detachment (vanguard) quickly assesses the situation, decides on a counter-attack, assigns tasks to the units, and advances to the lead outpost. Based on the results of the lead outpost's engagement, personal observations, and reconnaissance data, he refines his decision on the ground and communicates the refined tasks to the units, gives instructions on coordination and key issues of comprehensive support for the battle, and takes measures to prevent the enemy from outflanking his forces.

When assessing the situation, the battalion commander first of all determines the strength and composition of the advancing enemy, the probable line and time of meeting with him, the direction of his actions, the conditions for maneuver, favorable deployment lines, the line of transition to attack, routes and the time of reaching them, the direction of the advance of the battalion and companies.

In the plan for a counter battle, the battalion commander determines: the direction of concentration of the main efforts, the type of maneuver and the sequence of destruction of the advancing enemy; the order of fire destruction of the enemy during his advance and deployment for battle; the battle order of the battalion and the use of organic and attached forces and means.

163. When setting tasks, the battalion commander usually indicates in the combat order (combat instructions):

— the lead outpost - composition, route of movement, what line and by what time to capture and hold to ensure the deployment of the main forces, as well as the order of actions from the beginning of their attack;

— to the units of the attached artillery, mortar battery, grenade launcher platoon - tasks to support the battle of the lead outpost and the main forces, areas of firing positions and the time of readiness to open fire, signals for opening, transferring and ceasing fire, the order of movement during the battle;

— motorized rifle (tank) companies - a combat mission, the line of transition to the attack, the time and direction of the attack, the order of interaction and the route to the line of transition to the attack;

— reserve composition, direction and order of movement during the battle;

— anti-aircraft platoon - the order of covering units during advancement, deployment and during combat, place in the battle formation and order of movement;

— anti-tank platoon - tasks to cover flanks or tank-dangerous directions, firing positions (deployment lines), the time of their occupation, the order of opening and stopping fire, as well as the order of movement during the battle;

— other reinforcement units - the order of ensuring the advancement of battalion units, their deployment and attack, their place in the battle formation and the order of movement during the battle.

164. The lead outpost from the occupied line ensures the maneuver and deployment of the main forces of the battalion, and with their transition

The attack is launched in the direction indicated to it, usually in the first echelon of the battalion.

Artillery units immediately take up firing positions, open fire on approaching enemy columns, suppress their artillery, anti-tank weapons and support the battle of the lead outpost, as well as the advancement, deployment and battle of the main forces of the battalion.

Anti-tank units are moving towards the threatened direction to cover the deployment of the battalion's main forces.

The advance guard, under cover of the lead outpost and artillery fire, using concealed approaches and sometimes smoke and aerosol camouflage, quickly reaches the attack line, deploys into battle formation, and, with a swift attack, usually on the flank or rear, completes the destruction of the enemy's field security. Having destroyed the enemy's field security, the advance guard quickly seizes the assigned line and holds it until the regiment's main forces arrive, while the advance guard boldly breaks through to the enemy's main forces, pins them down with fire and decisive action, and ensures the deployment and entry of the regiment's main forces into battle.

A motorized rifle battalion attacks the enemy, as a rule, in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) without dismounting its personnel.

Anti-aircraft weapons, being in combat formations, move behind the attacking units in constant readiness to fire

against air targets on the move or from short stops.

The battalion units bypass or overcome obstacles on the move.

If a tactical airborne assault unit lands in the battalion's line of operations, the battalion commander takes all measures to quickly connect with it and, through joint actions, complete the assigned task.

165. In the event that the enemy, with superior forces, has forestalled the advance detachment in reaching its designated line, and the vanguard has deployed and is conducting an offensive, the battalion, using fire from all its assets and active operations at the achieved line, pins down the enemy on a broad front, inflicts defeat on him, and ensures the most favorable conditions for the deployment of the regiment's main forces. Motorized rifle units dismount. Tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) take up firing positions behind cover and engage the enemy with fire.

166. The battalion (company) commander, part of the main forces of a regiment (battalion), makes decisions on how to defeat an advancing enemy in a counter-attack using a map, usually on the move. He assigns tasks to units, organizes interaction, and manages all-round combat support, usually by radio. He subsequently clarifies these matters on the ground.
И

The battalion (company) secretly, with the maximum permissible speed, moves to its direction, deploys into battle formation, and rapidly

attacks the enemy and develops an offensive in depth.

If a nuclear strike is carried out on the enemy, the battalion operating in that direction completes its destruction with a frontal attack.

167. When the enemy attempts to go on the defensive at an advantageous position, the battalion (company) uses fire and a decisive attack on the move to dismember his battle formation, destroy the enemy, capture this position and continue to carry out the assigned task.

Having discovered the enemy's retreat, the battalion (company) immediately goes into pursuit, destroys the covering units, quickly breaks through to his main forces and, in cooperation with the units pursuing along parallel routes, destroys them.

The battalion (company) operating on the advancing flank must quickly, along the shortest routes, reach the enemy's retreat direction and decisively attack him.

168. A company operating in a lateral outpost, when encountering the enemy, pins him down with fire and active actions at ' advantageous positions and provides the main forces of the regiment with the opportunity to maneuver to complete the assigned task.

When a regiment (battalion) is deployed towards the flank, the lateral outpost acts in the same way as the lead outpost.

169. Technical support and rear units of the battalion with the initiation of a counter-attack

deployed behind the battalion's battle formation, if possible, in an area that is difficult for tanks to access, ready to provide the battalion's units with ammunition, fuel, and technical and medical assistance.

The battalion medical station and technical observation posts move behind the attacking battalion units in readiness to immediately provide medical care to the wounded, determine the location of stuck and disabled equipment,

Chapter Five

DEFENSE

1. General provisions

170. Defense is a type of combat. Its purpose is to disrupt or repel an offensive (attack) by superior enemy forces and inflict significant losses on them, to hold important areas (lines, objects) of the terrain, and thereby create favorable conditions for a decisive offensive.

Defense can be prepared in advance or organized during combat, in the absence of direct contact with the enemy and in conditions of contact with him.

171. The defense must be stable and active, capable of repelling enemy attacks using all types of weapons.

Units must stubbornly defend their positions, even when out of tactical contact with their neighbors and when surrounded. They are not allowed to abandon their positions or retreat without an order from a senior commander (chief).

The stability and activity of the defense are achieved by: the endurance, fortitude and tenacity of the defending troops, their high morale; skillfully created defense and skillful organization of the fire system, especially anti-tank, in combination with obstacles; reliable air defense; timely ma-

neurotic fire, forces and means on threatened directions; active and bold actions of units in combination with stubborn holding of the positions they occupy; conducting decisive counterattacks, rapid destruction of the enemy who has penetrated the defenses, and his landing forces; skillful use of favorable terrain conditions, its engineering equipment and careful camouflage; implementation of measures for protection against incendiary weapons and preparation of units for conducting combat in contaminated terrain over a long period of time; precise interaction; comprehensive support of the battle; firm and continuous control of units.

172. By skillfully using the terrain, fire weapons, especially anti-tank weapons, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), air defense weapons, and obstacles, a battalion (company) is capable of quickly organizing a strong defense and successfully repelling an enemy offensive.

A motorized rifle (tank) battalion (company) can defend in the first or second echelon of a regiment (battalion), in a security zone or at a forward position, form a combined arms reserve, or serve in anti-landing reserve. When disengaging from combat or retreating, the battalion can be assigned to the rearguard, and the company to a rear (lateral) marching outpost or act as a covering unit.

173. The battalion defends an area up to 5 km along the front and up to 3 km in depth. It builds defenses

Within a single position, the core of which is formed by company strongpoints prepared for all-round defense. On terrain that is not always accessible to attacking troops, as well as when defending in a security zone and at a forward position, the battalion's defensive front may be even larger.

To protect units from surprise enemy attacks and prevent them from conducting ground reconnaissance, a combat outpost, usually consisting of a reinforced platoon, is sent from the first-echelon battalion to a distance of up to 2 km. If a forward position has been established in front of the battalion's defense, no combat outpost is sent.

The second echelon battalion occupies a defensive area in a position deep within, usually in a key area, and prepares counterattacks in the designated areas, being ready to destroy an enemy that has penetrated the defense or to firmly hold the occupied area, as well as to reinforce (replace) first echelon units in the event of their loss of combat capability.

The tank battalion and the motorized rifle battalion in infantry fighting vehicles, located in the second echelon, also prepare one or two firing lines to repel enemy tank attacks with stationary fire. These firing lines may coincide with counterattack deployment lines.

The battalion, which constitutes the combined arms reserve, occupies the concentration area (defense area) assigned to it and is ready to carry out suddenly emerging tasks.

or to strengthen (replace) first-echelon units in the event of their loss of combat capability.

A battalion (company) assigned to the anti-airborne reserve occupies the area assigned to it, conducts reconnaissance of the enemy air force, sets up engineering obstacles and prepares ambushes in areas of possible landing of enemy airborne forces and in probable directions of their actions.

174. The battalion's battle formation is built in two or one echelon. In a single-echelon formation, a reserve of at least a platoon is allocated.

In the battalion's defense area, company strongpoints must be positioned so that fire from them intercepts the most probable directions of enemy attack, eliminates patterns in the construction of defense, and ensures the stability of the defending units.

Depending on the mission and the terrain, a battalion may have different company positions. One company may be advanced forward or rearward, forming a fire pocket, while on an exposed flank it may be positioned in a ledge.

Tank (motorized rifle) units attached to a motorized rifle (tank) battalion are usually subordinated to companies and occupy defensive positions in their strongpoints. Tank units can also be used for ambush operations.

The mortar battery and the grenade launcher platoon of the battalion usually remain under the command of the battalion commander and are used, as a rule,

In full force to support the combat of first-echelon motorized rifle companies. Sometimes, a full grenade launcher platoon can be attached to a motorized rifle company defending the battalion's main line of defense, or in squads to first-echelon companies.

The battalion's antitank platoon typically remains under the battalion commander's command and is typically deployed at full strength in a tank-prone area to repel attacks by enemy tanks and other armored vehicles, support the advance and deployment of the battalion's second echelon (reserve) for a counterattack, and cover an exposed flank. In closed and rugged terrain, the platoon, in full strength or in squads, may be attached to first-echelon companies.

The battalion's anti-aircraft platoon, as a rule, remains directly subordinate to the battalion commander.

175. A company defends a strong point up to 1,500 m along the front and up to 1,000 m in depth, and a platoon – up to 400 m along the front and up to 300 m in depth.

The strongpoint of a motorized rifle company consists of strongpoints of motorized rifle platoons, positions of the company's fire weapons and attached units.

A tank company's strongpoint consists of the strongpoints of tank platoons and the positions of attached units. Motorized rifle units attached to the tank company typically occupy positions in front of the tanks, as well as in the gaps between the tank platoons and on the flanks.

The company's battle formation is built in one or two echelons. Depending on the terrain, platoons in a motorized rifle (tank) company strongpoint may be positioned at an angle to the rear, in a stepped formation, or in other arrangements that ensure the best organization of the fire system in front and on the flanks of the strongpoint.

Infantry fighting vehicles and tanks are located in the company (platoon) strongpoint along the front and in depth at a distance of up to 200 m from each other.

Armored personnel carriers are located in firing positions deep within the company (platoon) strongpoint in places that ensure machine gun fire primarily toward the flanks and into gaps.

A company's machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon is typically assigned, in sections, to motorized rifle platoons. Sometimes, it is used in its entirety in the direction of the company's main effort.

To ensure all-round defense of a company strongpoint, platoons are assigned additional firing sectors, and primary and secondary firing positions are prepared for the firearms, taking into account fire toward the flanks and rear. Some firearms are positioned in the rear. Barriers are erected on the flanks, in the spaces between platoons, and in the rear of the strongpoint.

The gaps between company strongpoints can be up to 1500 m, and between platoon strongpoints - up to 300 m. They must be under continuous observation, and be subject to flank and crossfire from all

means, especially anti-tank ones, and also cover themselves with obstacles and artillery fire.

In the spaces between the company (platoon) strongpoints, reserve positions, false trenches and communication passages are set up.

A second-echelon company occupies a strongpoint deep within the battalion's defenses and prepares counterattacks. A tank company (or a motorized rifle company mounted on infantry fighting vehicles) also prepares one or two firing lines. A company (platoon) assigned to the regiment's (battalion's) reserve occupies the staging area, prepares the strongpoint for defense, and is ready to carry out unexpected missions or to relieve first-echelon units should they become incapacitated.

176. The battalion (company) fire system in defense includes: areas of concentrated fire and lines of defensive fire of artillery and mortars prepared on the approaches to the defense, in front of the forward edge, on the flanks and in the depth of the defense, zones of fire of anti-tank weapons and continuous multi-layered fire of all types of weapons in front of the forward edge, in gaps, on the flanks and in the depth of the defense to destroy primarily tanks and other armored vehicles of the enemy; a prepared maneuver of fire for the purpose of concentrating it in a short time in any threatened direction or area. It is constructed taking into account the fire capabilities of all types of weapons of the battalion (company) and attached fire weapons, their close interaction in combination with engineering obstacles and natural obstacles.

Tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), guns, anti-tank grenade launchers, anti-tank guided missile launchers, and other firepower are positioned in the battalion's (company's) defensive area (strongpoint) covertly, dispersed, and in a manner that allows for maximum range fire and high-density flanking, crossfire, and dagger fire, as well as fire communication and the creation of fire pockets. A linear arrangement is unacceptable. In addition to the primary firepower, alternate firing positions are prepared for firepower, and temporary firing positions are also prepared for duty firepower, tanks, and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers).

In order to mislead the enemy regarding the fire system and the location of fire weapons, the battalion may be assigned mobile guns, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles.

All fire weapons must be ready for wide maneuvering, firing at night and in other conditions of limited visibility.

The readiness of the fire system is determined by the occupation of positions by tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), guns, grenade launchers, anti-tank guided missile installations and other fire weapons, the preparation of firing data, and the availability of ammunition.

177. The regular and attached anti-aircraft units of the battalion are located in the area of the battalion command and observation post and in the company strongholds so as to ensure

Reliable air cover for units, all-round visibility and engagement of enemy aircraft, good camouflage, and reliable communications with the battalion commander. In addition to the primary anti-aircraft weapons, alternate firing positions (launch positions) are prepared for the anti-aircraft weapons.

178. Reconnaissance in defense must promptly establish the enemy's preparations for an offensive, identify his forces, possible directions of action and the time of transition to the offensive, and, with the beginning of the enemy's offensive, clarify his composition, the presence of reserves and the direction of their advance, as well as the locations of artillery positions and other fire weapons.

Reconnaissance is conducted through observation from all unit command and observation posts, personally by commanders and designated observation posts (observers), radar reconnaissance posts, as well as searches and ambushes. Searches and ambushes are organized under the direction or with the permission of the regiment commander. When transitioning to a defensive position away from enemy contact, combat reconnaissance patrols are also dispatched to conduct reconnaissance, and ambushes are set up along the enemy's likely approach routes.

179. Protection from weapons of mass destruction and incendiary weapons of the enemy is achieved primarily by using trenches, ditches, communication passages, covered crevices, dugouts, shelters and cover, personal protective equipment, as well as the protective properties of the terrain and equipment.

180. The main tasks of engineering support in defense are: fortification

equipping a defense area (strongpoint), creating obstacles; preparing maneuver routes; performing engineering camouflage measures.

181. The main tasks of chemical support in defense are: radiation, chemical and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance in the defense area (strongpoint) and at the deployment lines for counterattacks (firing lines); conducting special treatment, degassing and disinfection of fortifications and individual areas of terrain; the use of incendiary weapons, as well as camouflage of units with smoke and aerosols during combat.

182. The battalion commander's command and observation post is set up, if possible, in a place that is difficult for tanks to access, directly behind the first echelon units, or in the area of the second echelon (reserve) company's stronghold, at a distance of up to 2 km from the battalion's forward defense line.

The company commander's command and observation post is usually set up deep within the strongpoint at a distance of up to 800 m from its forward edge in a location that provides observation of the terrain in front of the front and on the flanks of the company's defense, as well as, if possible, viewing the entire strongpoint and ease of command of units.

The command and observation post of the company commander, and sometimes of the battalion commander, assigned to another unit, is usually set up near the command and observation post of the commander of the unit to which the company or

the battalion is attached, and in a place from where reliable communications, observation of the actions of the units, and firm and continuous control over them are ensured.

183. The battalion (company) technical observation post is deployed near the battalion (company) commander's command and observation post, the repair and evacuation (repair) group is behind the battalion's first echelon, the medical point and the remaining battalion support units are behind its second echelon (reserve).

The company's combat food supply point and the company's medical post are deployed at the company's strongpoint, in a sheltered location accessible to transport.

Additional ammunition reserves are created in units and at the firing positions of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles. After enemy attacks are repelled, ammunition reserves in units are immediately replenished.

The delivery of other material resources to units is usually carried out at night.

2. Preparation of defense

184. Preparation of defense in a battalion (company) begins with the receipt of a combat mission from a senior commander (chief). It includes: organization of battle (decision-making, setting combat missions for organic and attached units, organizing interaction and a fire system, comprehensive support for battle and control); taking up defense, creating a battle formation and fire system; engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint); development

battalion defense area (strongpoint) diagrams; preparation of units for combat; monitoring the readiness of defense and units to perform combat missions and other activities.

185. The battalion (company) commander's method and procedure for organizing defense depend on the conditions of the transition to defense and the availability of time. In all cases, they must ensure the rapid occupation of the defense and the organization of the fire system by the established deadline.

Having received the mission to go on the defensive in conditions of direct contact with the enemy, the battalion (company) commander organizes the capture and consolidation of the designated (advantageous) line. During the consolidation of the line, he makes decisions, assigns tasks to subordinate and attached units, organizes coordination and the fire system, command and control, and protection against incendiary weapons, issues instructions on key issues of comprehensive combat support, and organizes the engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint). Subsequently, he conducts reconnaissance, during which he clarifies the units' tasks, the order of interaction, and, if necessary, other matters.

If a battalion (company) goes on the defensive without contact with the enemy, the battalion (company) commander makes a decision, communicates it to his deputies and unit commanders, conducts reconnaissance, during which he clarifies his decision, issues a combat order, organizes coordination and a fire system, comprehensive combat support, control and protection from incendiary weapons. He then leads the battalion (company) to the designated area (stronghold).

point) and organizes its engineering equipment.

In the battle plan, the battalion (company) commander determines: the direction of concentration of the main efforts and the areas of terrain on which the stability of the defense depends; the battle order and construction of the defense area (strongpoint); the order of engaging the enemy with fire from organic and attached means as he approaches the forward edge of the defense, deploys, and goes on the attack, the order of destroying the enemy who has penetrated the defense and the direction of counterattacks; the order of engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint).

In all cases, the work of the battalion (company) commander in organizing the defense should not delay the exit of units to the specified area and their timely occupation of the defense.

186. When conducting reconnaissance, the battalion (company) commander studies the area, designates (indicates) landmarks and specifies:

— the position, strength and composition of the enemy, possible routes of advance and lines of deployment for an offensive, areas of landing of his tactical airborne assault forces and actions of sabotage and reconnaissance groups; hidden approaches to the forward edge of the battalion (company) defense, probable directions of advance of enemy tanks and actions of his aviation;

— outlining the front line, the defense area (strongpoint) and demarcation lines, the task of the battalion (company);

— -direction of concentration of the main efforts-

liy and areas of terrain on the retention of which the stability of the defense depends;

— company (platoon) strong points and the position of combat security, if it is sent; outlining trenches and ambush sites;

— positions of the attached tank (motorized rifle) unit and other reinforcements;

— company (platoon) fire lines and concentrated fire sectors; primary and reserve firing positions of organic and attached artillery; firing positions and fire lines (firing sectors), concentrated fire sectors and lines of defensive fire of units (fire weapons) remaining under his direct command, as well as those intended to cover flanks and junctions with neighbors and gaps between companies (platoons); directions and deployment lines for counterattacks of a second-echelon (reserve) company, for a tank company and a motorized rifle company in infantry fighting vehicles, in addition, firing lines;

— main, reserve and false firing positions of anti-aircraft units and their maneuver routes;

— the order and timing of engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint), as well as the locations of minefields and other obstacles and the passages left in them;

— measures to ensure comprehensive support for combat, including at night and in other conditions of limited visibility;

— locations of technical support and rear units;

— command and observation post location,

187. When setting tasks, the battalion (company) commander indicates in the combat order:

— companies (platoons) of the first echelon - reinforcement; strong points and areas of concentration of main efforts; tasks to repel an offensive and destroy an enemy who has penetrated the defense; outlining the forward edge and trenches; fire lines, additional sectors of fire and areas of concentrated fire; what forces and means to secure the flanks, joints, gaps and who is responsible for them; who provides support;

— to the company (platoon) of the second — echelon of the reinforcement; strongpoint, task and direction of concentration of the main efforts; directions and lines of deployment for counterattacks; fire zone, additional sectors of fire and areas of concentrated fire; to the reserve - the concentration area (strongpoint), directions and lines of deployment for counterattacks. For a tank company and a motorized rifle company in infantry fighting vehicles, in both cases, in addition - firing lines and tasks to be prepared to perform;

— assigned artillery units and a mortar battery - tasks of engaging the enemy with fire as he approaches the forward edge of the defense and deploys, goes on the attack and penetrates the defense; support counterattacks of the second echelon; main and reserve firing positions; readiness time and signals for opening, transferring and ceasing fire;

— grenade launcher platoon - tasks of supporting the first echelon companies and repelling the attack of enemy infantry units; the main and

reserve positions, fire line, additional firing sector, areas of concentrated fire and lines of barrage fire; time of readiness to open fire and the order of its conduct, signals for opening, transferring and ceasing fire; place of the anti-tank platoon in combat the order of the battalion and the direction of possible actions, deployment lines, the order of their occupation and the tasks to be prepared to perform; signals for opening and ceasing fire, the order of actions after completing the task;

— machine gun (anti-tank machine gun) platoon and units (fire weapons) remaining under the direct command of the battalion (company) commander, main and reserve firing positions (places in the battle formation), fire lines (firing sectors), the procedure for opening and conducting fire and the tasks to be prepared to carry out;

— To the anti-aircraft platoon - tasks, firing positions, responsible sectors for reconnaissance of the enemy air force and firing, time and degrees of readiness, the order of firing; to the unit assigned to combat security - position, task, what fire weapons are allocated for

— support, the order of calling for their fire and the order of withdrawal.

In the seventh point of the combat order, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to the time of readiness to carry out the task, also indicates the time of taking up defense, the readiness of the fire system, the sequence and timing of engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint).

188. The commander of a battalion (company) assigned to the anti-landing reserve, in combat order-

When assigning tasks to units, he indicates: reinforcement means, tasks and concentration area; areas of possible airborne landings, the order of reconnaissance, ambush sites and the construction of obstacles in these areas and along the routes of probable enemy landings; routes of advance to the sites of possible airborne landings, deployment lines for combat and the order of defeating the landings.

189. The battalion (company) commander organizes interaction based on missions, probable directions of enemy advance, and directions of counterattack by his units. By organizing interaction, he coordinates the actions of companies (platoons) with each other, with the actions of artillery units, other fire weapons, and neighboring units to destroy the enemy during its advance to the forward edge of the defense, deployment, and transition to the attack (in the initial position for the offensive), during the repulse of enemy tank and infantry attacks in front of the forward edge, and during their penetration into the defensive area (strongpoint).

When organizing interaction, the battalion (company) commander is obliged to:

— clarify fire missions for artillery, grenade launcher and anti-tank units to destroy (suppress) the enemy on the approaches to the defense, in front of the front line, in gaps, on the flanks and in the depths of the battalion (company) defense;

— determine the lines of opening fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, anti-tank guided missile installations, grenade launchers and

other anti-tank weapons against the enemy, as well as areas of concentrated and fire of companies (platoons) in the most important directions and the order of its conduct;

— coordinate the actions of the first echelon companies, units defending the forward position (combat security position), and artillery to hold the forward position (combat security position) and the order of withdrawal of the units defending it;

— coordinate the actions of the companies of the first and second echelons, artillery units, grenade launcher and anti-tank platoons and reinforcements to repel enemy attacks in front of the front line and when they penetrate the defense;

— coordinate the actions of companies, artillery units, reinforcements and reserves when conducting counterattacks;

— coordinate the actions of the first echelon units with the fire of artillery and other fire weapons of the battalion, as well as with the actions of the attached engineer-sapper unit to cover the flanks, gaps and joints with neighbors;

— coordinate the actions of the battalion (company) units with each other, with the actions of the artillery and army aviation to destroy the airborne assault forces;

— the procedure for opening and conducting fire on enemy aircraft and helicopters by anti-aircraft and motorized rifle (tank) units, methods and signals for identifying friendly aircraft and helicopters, as well as designating their position;

— determine who, what kind and where to have on-duty fire weapons, as well as the procedure for destroying enemy reconnaissance;

— determine the order of actions of units in the event of the enemy using nuclear and chemical weapons, signals and the procedure for transitioning to actions with their use;

— indicate measures to ensure the safety of units from the light radiation of a nuclear explosion and camouflage measures, as well as the procedure for designating maneuver routes, passages in barriers and crossings over obstacles;

— communicate alert, control and interaction signals.

190. The second-echelon battalion (company) commander, in addition to organizing defense, clarifies the order of interaction with the first-echelon battalions (companies), prepares counterattacks in designated directions, and determines the order of actions to close breaches created by enemy nuclear strikes. The tank battalion (company) commander and the motorized rifle battalion (company) commander in infantry fighting vehicles also prepare firing lines and establish the order of their occupation during combat.

191. The battalion (company) commander organizes the fire system during reconnaissance, as well as when setting tasks for units and organizing interaction.

When organizing the fire system, the battalion (company) commander determines the tasks for artillery, tank and motorized rifle units to

fighting the enemy on the approaches to the defense, during deployment and transition to the attack, during the battle for a combat outpost position, for holding a defense area (strongpoint) and during counterattacks.

192. The battalion (company) takes up defensive positions taking into account the prevailing situation. When transitioning to the defensive in conditions of direct contact with the enemy, special attention is paid, in accordance with the battalion (company) commander's decision, to the creation, as quickly as possible, of the unit's battle formation, fire system, engineering obstacles, and fortification equipment for the occupied area (strongpoint).

When transitioning to a defensive position without enemy contact, the advance and occupation of the defense is carried out covertly, quickly, and under the cover of units assigned for this purpose. Units occupy assigned strongpoints, prepare a fire system, and provide engineering support for the strongpoints.

In both cases, when going on the defensive, the battalion (company) must be ready to repel a sudden attack by the enemy, strikes by his aircraft and helicopters, and the destruction of airborne assault forces and sabotage and reconnaissance groups.

193. Engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint) begins immediately after the determination of the positions of units and fire weapons and the organization of the fire system. It is carried out simultaneously throughout the entire depth of the battalion's (company's) defense in sequence.

activity, ensuring the constant readiness of units to repel an enemy offensive and protect them from all means of destruction, and is carried out covertly, with full exertion of forces and maximum use of mechanization, prefabricated engineering structures, structures and local building materials.

When going over to the defensive in conditions of direct contact with the enemy, the first to be dug are single (paired) trenches for submachine gunners, trenches for machine gunners, grenade launchers, snipers, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), anti-tank guided missile launchers and other fire weapons; visibility and fire lanes are cleared; structures for command, observation and medical posts are erected; obstacles are erected in front of the forward edge, in the gaps between units and on their flanks; routes of advance to the deployment lines for counterattacks and firing lines are prepared; water supply points (water collection points) are equipped. In areas of terrain that ensure concealment from enemy observation and fire and allow the use of mechanization, trenches, communication passages and shelters for equipment are also dug.

second stage, trenches are dug for squads, trenches for tanks, combat vehicles, infantry (armored personnel carriers) and In the other fire weapons at reserve (temporary) firing positions; command and observation and medical posts are equipped; redeployment

Covered slits (dugouts) for each squad (crew, calculation); trenches are dug on the firing lines; shelters are arranged for weapons, equipment, ammunition and other material resources; additional obstacles are arranged in front of the forward edge, in the gaps between strongpoints and on their flanks, and maneuver routes are also equipped.

In the future, the engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint) is being improved, the construction of shelters for equipment continues, trenches and communication passages are being dug, shelters are being set up (one per company, battery and at the battalion command and observation post), and false positions are being prepared.

In the absence of direct contact with the enemy, engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint) is carried out in the same order with extensive use of mechanization.

Camouflage of the defense area (strongpoint) is carried out continuously from the beginning of its engineering equipment.

194. The battalion (company) commander develops a diagram of the battalion's defense area (company stronghold).

The battalion defense area diagram, which is usually developed on a large-scale map, usually indicates: landmarks; enemy position; combat security position; company and platoon strongpoints, company fire lines and concentrated fire areas, lines for opening fire on the enemy from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, anti-tank guided missile installations, grenade launchers, and others.

firing means; the position of neighbors and the demarcation lines with them; firing positions and sectors of fire of the means covering the flanks of the battalion and the gaps between company strongpoints; firing positions of artillery and anti-aircraft units, a grenade-launcher platoon and other firing means directly subordinate to the battalion commander, and their fire missions; ambush sites; counterattack directions and deployment lines of the second-echelon company (reserve), for a tank company and a motorized rifle company in infantry fighting vehicles, in addition - firing lines; deployment lines of an anti-tank platoon; engineering obstacles; locations of technical support and rear units; locations of the command and observation posts of the battalion commander and company commanders. In addition, within the battalion's defense area, in front of its front and on the flanks, the deployment (mining) lines of the regiment's anti-tank reserve (mobile obstacle detachment) and the fire missions of the regular and attached artillery may be indicated.

The diagram of a company strongpoint shall indicate: landmarks, their numbers, names and distances to them; enemy position; company fire lane; platoon strongpoints, their fire lanes and additional firing sectors; primary and reserve firing positions of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), tanks, anti-tank, flamethrower and anti-aircraft weapons; firing positions and firing sectors of fire weapons covering the flanks of the company and the gaps between platoon strongpoints.

and, on the diagram of a motorized rifle company strongpoint, also those of attached tanks; areas of concentrated fire for the company and each platoon; lines of fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, anti-tank guided missile launchers and other fire weapons; ambush sites; engineering obstacles and fortifications; locations of technical observation posts, combat food supply posts and the company medical post; locations of the command and observation posts of the company commander and platoon commanders. The diagram of a tank company strongpoint also indicates the positions of the attached motorized rifle unit.

The developed plan of the defense area (strongpoint) is a plan for conducting a defensive battle and is presented to the regiment (battalion) commander in the form of a report.

195. Preparation of a battalion (company) for combat includes: bringing the units up to strength, creating established reserves of missiles, ammunition, fuel and other materiel; direct training of commanders and personnel to perform combat missions, and weapons, combat and other equipment for use in combat; conducting political work with personnel and tactical exercises (training) with units applicable to the nature of the upcoming battle.

196. Monitoring the readiness of units to carry out a combat mission includes checking the timeliness of the units receiving the combat mission and the correctness of their occupation of the specified strongholds and positions; knowledge

personnel of their tasks and the procedure for maintaining interaction during combat; the state and degree of readiness of engineering obstacles and fortification equipment of strongpoints and subunit positions; the readiness of the fire system; the preparation of weapons for firing at night and in other conditions of limited visibility; the readiness of the second echelon (reserve) to maneuver in the specified directions (lines); the implementation of measures for the comprehensive support of combat and control; the occupation of a position by combat security and its readiness to perform a combat mission.

3. Conducting defense

197. Before the enemy offensive begins, companies are assigned duty tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), and other fire assets. These, occupying reserve or temporary firing positions, are constantly ready to destroy individual enemy groups attempting to conduct reconnaissance, create passages in obstacles, or penetrate the defense depths. The remaining units, maintaining readiness to repel enemy attacks, improve the engineering equipment of positions and conduct maintenance on weapons, tanks, and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers). Duty antiaircraft gunners and personnel of other fire assets assigned to combat enemy airborne forces are ready to open fire on enemy aircraft, helicopters, and other aerial targets.

Snipers destroy officers, snipers, observers, fire crews and other enemy targets.

198. The battalion (company) commander, on the basis of personal observation and reconnaissance data, must promptly establish the enemy's preparations for an offensive, the beginning of his advance and deployment, report this to the regiment (battalion) commander, clarify the tasks of subordinate units and attached artillery, and bring them to full readiness to repel the enemy.

Reconnaissance in force and attacks on enemy forward units are repelled by fire from designated assets and units defending in these areas. Surveillance of the enemy is intensified. After the attack is repelled, the exposed fire assets, on the orders of the battalion (company) commander, secretly change their firing positions. Passages made by the enemy in our obstacles are immediately closed, and if this is impossible, artillery and other fire is prepared.

199. When the enemy launches nuclear and chemical strikes and with the beginning of fire preparation for the attack, the battalion (company) commander, conducting continuous observation, clarifies the tasks of the units, organic and attached artillery and other fire weapons to destroy the identified artillery, tanks, other armored vehicles and enemy infantry advancing or prepared for attack. At the same time, he assesses the situation in the areas of nuclear strikes, takes measures to close

breaches in the battle formation, restoration of control, fire and interaction systems, as well as the elimination of the consequences of a nuclear and chemical attack by the enemy.

motorized rifle (tank) company and its attached units take cover in crevices, dugouts, shelters, infantry fighting vehicles (tanks), and at the bottom of trenches, ready to quickly take up positions to repel an attack. In The personnel of a the event of the enemy using toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents, personnel wear personal protective equipment.

200. When the enemy goes on the attack, the battalion (company) commander concentrates fire from all assets on the main enemy forces. The organic and attached artillery, using concentrated fire, fire at individual targets, and moving and stationary barrage fire, defeats tanks and other armored vehicles and, by disrupting the battle formations of enemy units, creates favorable conditions for their destruction with fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, anti-tank guided missiles, and grenade launchers from extreme firing (launching) ranges.

As the enemy approaches the forward edge of the defense, the fire of all battalion (company) assets is increased to the highest intensity. The defending units, with all firepower, destroy tanks and other armored targets, cut off the infantry from the tanks and destroy them with fire, and the infantry that has broken through to the forward edge of the subunit's strongpoints

niy, - with point-blank fire, grenades and hand-to-hand combat.

Anti-aircraft units, as well as motorized rifle (tank) units not engaged in combat with the enemy on the ground, repel attacks by aircraft, helicopters and other enemy air targets.

If the enemy penetrates a defensive area (strongpoint), the battalion (company) commander must use all available firepower to stop the enemy from spreading across the front and in depth, secure their flanks in the penetration area, and suppress the enemy with fire. The battalion commander may also deploy tanks (infantry fighting vehicles) from the second echelon (reserves) to the firing line, and an antitank platoon to the deployment line prepared in that direction.

The tanks that break through are destroyed by fire from artillery, all anti-tank weapons, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles of the battalion from firing lines or from occupied positions.

In favorable conditions, the destruction of a wedged enemy is carried out by a counterattack, which is carried out until its complete destruction and the restoration of defense.

A counterattack by a battalion's second echelon (reserve) is usually conducted jointly with the regiment's second echelon or with the second echelons of neighboring battalions. In cases where the enemy's defenses have been penetrated by insignificant forces and the enemy is stopped within the strongpoints of the first echelon platoons, the battalion commander can conduct a counterattack independently.

After repelling an attack, the battalion (company) commander issues the necessary orders to quickly restore the fire system, replenish rockets and ammunition, repair destroyed fortifications and engineering obstacles, organize the recovery of disabled weapons, combat and other equipment, and prepare for the evacuation of the wounded and sick. He reports the results of the battle to the regiment (battalion) commander.

The enemy, having penetrated at the junction with a neighboring battalion (company), is destroyed in cooperation with the neighbor by fire from all means and a decisive counterattack.

If the enemy has outflanked a defensive area (strongpoint), the battalion (company) organizes an all-round defense and continues to hold its positions. If necessary, some of its firepower is moved to the threatened direction. At the regiment commander's direction, a battalion can counterattack the flank or rear of the enemy who has broken through with part of its forces.

201. The commander of a battalion (company) of the second echelon must always be aware of the situation on the front of the regiment's (battalion's) defense and have constant communication with the commanders of the battalions (companies) of the first echelon, and the battalion commander must also be in contact with the supporting artillery.

A battalion (company) of the second echelon of a regiment (battalion), in the event of an enemy breakthrough into the depths of the defense, inflicts a decisive defeat on the enemy with fire from all means from the occupied position and stops his further advance. A tank battalion (company) and a motorized rifle battalion (company) in infantry fighting vehicles

If necessary, they advance to a prepared firing line. Under favorable conditions, the enemy that has penetrated the line is destroyed by a counterattack.

Having received an order to conduct a counterattack, the battalion (company) commander dispatches reconnaissance and clarifies the missions for the units and firepower. The battalion (company), under cover of artillery fire, quickly advances to the designated area, using tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, and other firepower to defeat the enemy, disrupt its battle formations, and decisively counterattack the enemy, primarily from the flank or rear. Motorized rifle units counterattack the enemy in infantry fighting vehicles or on foot, following tanks.

The battalion (company) of the first echelon of the regiment (battalion) supports the counterattack of the battalion (company) of the second echelon with fire or, on the order of the regiment (battalion) commander, with part of the forces, together with him, counterattacks and destroys the enemy who has penetrated the defense, restoring the situation.

202. The commander of the battalion (company) constituting the anti-airborne reserve, having established the beginning of the landing of enemy airborne troops or having received the task of destroying the landing, sends out additional reconnaissance, clarifies (sets) tasks for the units and attached fire weapons. The battalion (company) quickly moves to the area of the airborne landing, immediately deploys in battle formation, inflicts damage on the enemy with fire from all means, while destroying the aircraft with anti-aircraft fire.

aircraft and helicopters and a decisive attack completes the destruction of the landing force.

If the enemy airborne assault force has managed to land, assemble, and begin moving toward the target of attack, the battalion (company) quickly advances toward the enemy, pins him down with ambushes and field security actions, and inflicts defeat on him, while the main forces complete the destruction of the assault force in a counter-attack.

In the event that it is not possible to destroy the enemy airborne assault force on the move, the battalion (company) actively pins it down, inflicts fire damage with all available means, and after a short preparation, attacks the enemy again and destroys it.

After the destruction of the enemy airborne assault force, the battalion (company) moves to the designated area in readiness to destroy new assault forces or to perform other tasks.

203. A battalion assigned to reinforce units of a fortified area may defend itself independently, or jointly with units of the fortified area, or be used for defense in a security zone (at a forward position). It may also constitute the second echelon (reserve) of a fortified area and be intended to conduct counterattacks and destroy enemy airborne assault forces or assault groups blocking permanent fire positions.

The battalion usually takes up defensive positions in the gaps between the strongholds of the units of the fortified area, and in important areas - together with them. In this case

The strongpoints of the fortified area's units are included in the defense area of a motorized rifle (tank) battalion. In this case, the battalion's defensive front may be larger than under normal conditions. The core of the battalion's defense consists of the strongpoints of the companies and units of the fortified area, prepared for all-round defense and supported by permanent fire and field fortifications, engineering obstacles, and a skillfully organized fire system.

The battalion's fire system is built taking into account the previously created fire system of the fortified area's units and should complement and strengthen it.

The battalion's battle formation is usually organized in two echelons. In addition, to combat the enemy blocking permanent emplacements, the battalion creates two or three clearing groups, usually consisting of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon reinforced with artillery, flamethrowers, and sappers.

When the enemy launches an attack, the battalion wages a defensive battle, as it would under normal conditions. Individual enemy groups that have penetrated deep into the defense are destroyed by fire from permanent emplacements and positions prepared between them, while the enemy blocking the permanent emplacements is destroyed by fire from all available assets and specially assigned relief teams.

When the enemy penetrates into the defense area of the battalion, the battalion commander must stop his entire advance with fire, secure his flanks in the area of penetration, and

Suppress the enemy with fire. The enemy that has penetrated is destroyed by a counterattack by the battalion's second echelon (reserve), either independently or jointly with the second echelon (reserve) of the fortified area.

4. Defense in the security zone and at the forward position

204. When defending a security zone, a battalion assigned to the forward detachment, as a rule, fights in several positions, retreating successively from one to another, making extensive use of minefields, organizing ambushes, including ambushes of anti-aircraft gunners, causing destruction and preparing bridges and other structures for detonation.

The battalion commander organizes the defense of each position with separate company and platoon strongpoints to hold advantageous terrain that intercept the enemy's likely avenues of advance. The battalion's withdrawal from its position is authorized by the commander who dispatched the advance detachment.

205. When organizing defense in the security zone, the battalion commander, in addition to general issues of combat organization, determines: the battalion's order of actions at each position and during withdrawal; locations for constructing engineering obstacles and destruction along probable enemy movement routes; possible directions of maneuver for fire and units and ambush sites, as well as tasks for the combat reconnaissance patrol.

When organizing a fire system, the battalion commander must take into account: the most probable

likely directions of enemy advance to each position; the possibility of engaging him from extreme ranges with fire from friendly, attached, and supporting assets as they approach the units' strongpoints, as well as in front of them, in the gaps between them, and on the open flanks; covering with artillery fire the withdrawal of units from the attack of superior enemy forces to take up defense at the next position.

206. The advancing enemy is engaged by fire from attached artillery, a mortar battery, grenade launchers, and other weapons from extreme ranges. As the enemy approaches, the battalion (company) must contain his advance, inflict losses, repel the attack of the forward units, and force him to deploy into battle formation and advance in an unfavorable direction. The battalion (company) commander is obligated to promptly and orderly withdraw the units from the attack of superior enemy forces and take up defensive positions at the next position. The withdrawal of units is carried out on the command (signal) of the battalion (company) commander and is covered by artillery fire, obstacles, and the actions of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles from ambushes.

By skillfully maneuvering fire and units, using obstacles, destruction, smoke and aerosols, the battalion (company) commander must prevent the enemy from capturing the next position on the move.

207. At the front line, the battalion (company) builds a defense with separate company and platoon strongpoints prepared for

All-round defense, intercepting the enemy's most likely avenues of attack. Various obstacles and barriers are set up. The battalion's (company's) battle in the forward position is supported by fire from attached artillery, as well as part of the regiment's main force artillery from temporary firing positions.

" The battalion (company) commander organizes the fire system so as to engage the enemy in the main tank-threat axes from extreme ranges with fire from friendly forces, assigned and supporting assets, and to maintain fire communications between companies (platoons) and adjacent units. Particular attention should be paid to the organization of antitank fire.

In the most probable directions of the enemy's movement to the forward position, as well as in the gaps and on the flanks of strongpoints, fire from artillery, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, grenade launchers and other fire weapons is prepared, ambushes are organized, obstacles and destruction are set up.

The battalion (company) destroys small enemy groups with fire or captures them. Large enemy forces are engaged with fire from all sources, starting from extreme ranges, to force them to prematurely deploy their main forces.

The battalion (company) commander, during the battle for a forward position, must determine the strength, composition, direction and nature of the enemy's actions and report this to the commander who sent him, as well as organize the capture of prisoners.

nykh and ensure their immediate delivery to him.

The attached and supporting artillery destroys the enemy, preventing the battalion (company) units from being outflanked or encircled from the flanks and rear.

The retreat of the battalion (company) from the forward position is carried out by order of the regiment commander.

5. Defense of water obstacles

208. When organizing the defense of a water obstacle, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general questions of organizing the battle, studies the condition of the banks, determines the width, depth, speed of the current and the nature of the bottom of the water obstacle, the presence of fords and areas where it is possible for the enemy to force it.

The forward line of defense is designated as close to the water's edge as possible; sometimes it can be moved away from the shore to a more advantageous position. In this case, engineer barriers are installed on the shore and combat guards are posted.

The fire system is organized so that approaches to the water obstacle, the water surface, especially fords and areas convenient for crossing, are covered by flanking and crossfire. At the same time, some tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, anti-tank weapons, and other fire weapons may be moved closer to the shore.

In areas where it is possible for the enemy to force a water obstacle, especially with tanks wading and underwater, the greatest density of anti-tank fire is created, obstacles are set up and ambushes are organized.

209. To reconnoiter the enemy, the battalion (company) organizes continuous surveillance, particularly of areas convenient for crossing and the approaches to them. In the absence of direct contact with the enemy, combat reconnaissance patrols are usually sent to the opposite bank of the water obstacle from the battalion.

210. Enemy reconnaissance units are destroyed by fire from specially allocated assets from temporary positions, and the groups that have crossed are captured or destroyed.

As soon as the enemy begins to force a water obstacle, the battalion (company) destroys his crossing means, manpower and military equipment with fire from all means, preventing the enemy from landing on the shore.

If the enemy lands on the beach, it is immediately destroyed by concentrated fire from all available forces and a decisive counterattack. The counterattack must be carried out earlier than usual to prevent the enemy from gaining a foothold on the captured beach.

211. In order to hold the crossings and areas convenient for forcing captured on a water obstacle, a battalion (company), independently or in cooperation with other units, can defend on the opposite bank. In this case, special attention is paid to the organization of anti-tank fire, air defense, protection from weapons of mass destruction, and securing the flanks. To increase the stability of the defense, the open flank (flanks) should adjoin the water obstacle and be covered by obstacles. In

of ammunition and food are created in the divisions. The actions of the battalion (company) during defense on the And medicines. Additional reserves opposite bank must be distinguished by particular fortitude and tenacity.

6. Features of defense at night

212. The primary objective of units defending at night is to repel a surprise attack by the enemy. To achieve this, the battalion (company) commander is obliged to: strengthen combat security, observe the enemy and their own obstacles in front of the forward edge of the defense, and organize eavesdropping, as well as post immediate security in all units (observers, paired patrols, secrets); keep the majority of units and fire weapons occupying strongpoints in the first position in constant readiness to open fire and repel enemy attacks; prepare all fire weapons and reserves for actions at night before dark, determine the procedure for using night vision devices; prepare fire weapons located in the depths of strongpoints to occupy temporary firing positions on the forward edge; indicate which areas of the terrain in front of the forward edge, in the gaps between units and on the flanks to prepare additional fire; provide measures to secure gaps between strongpoints, junctions and flanks; establish a procedure for illuminating the area in front of the forward edge of one's defense, as well as the enemy's objects and targets during

battle; determine clearly visible landmarks at night, identification signs of your troops, and methods of orientation; и assign tasks to units to destroy and blind the enemy's night vision equipment; provide the defending units with tracer rounds, cartridges with tracer bullets, and means of illuminating the area.

213. When the enemy goes on the attack, units defending their combat outposts, as well as artillery, mortars, and standby fire weapons, open fire on them. Tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, and artillery fire direct fire at the attacking enemy, as well as concentrated fire.

Enemy attacks are repelled from distances that allow effective fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, grenade launchers, anti-tank weapons, and other fire weapons, using night vision devices or by illuminating their battle formations with all available lighting equipment. When the enemy approaches the forward edge of the defense to within 300-400 meters, this is also done by illumination posts of first-echelon companies. Blinding the attacking enemy is accomplished with illumination and smoke shells (mines), and rockets.

Enemy artillery and mortars firing illumination shells (mines), as well as searchlight installations, are destroyed primarily by fire from artillery, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles and grenade launchers.

An anti-aircraft platoon, as well as motorized rifle and tank units not engaged in combat with us,

ground enemy, repel attacks by his aircraft and helicopters, and destroy illumination aerial bombs and shells (mines).

214. When the enemy penetrates the battalion's (company's) defenses, measures are taken to prevent their advance to the flanks and in depth. The battalion (company) uses concentrated artillery and mortar fire, flanking fire from tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, and an antitank platoon to defeat the penetrating enemy and halt their advance. The counterattack of the battalion's second echelon (reserve) is conducted at night, usually in conjunction with the regiment's second echelon.

When transitioning from night operations to daytime ones, units and fire weapons, moved to temporary firing positions at night, secretly occupy their main positions before dawn on the orders of the battalion (company) commander.

7. Defense in the city

215. In a city, a battalion usually defends one or several blocks, a company a block or several buildings, and a platoon one or two buildings.

216. When organizing a defense in a city, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general issues of organizing a battle, determines: which buildings to include in strongpoints and prepare for defense; the order of maneuver of forces and resources; in which rooms to equip shelters; the order and timing of preparing buildings for defense.

217. To create strongpoints, especially strong corner buildings with semi-basement and basement spaces are used first and foremost, ensuring the possibility of shelling streets and squares.

Strongpoints are being prepared for all-round defense and must be able to communicate with each other via fire. Additional reserves of ammunition, food, drinking water, medicine, and other supplies are being stockpiled.

Barriers, demolitions, and rubble are erected between strongpoints and on the streets, the approaches to which are mined and exposed to flanking and crossfire. Light structures that impede observation and fire are destroyed.

To allow units to maneuver within the blocks, passages are created and underground structures and sewers are used. Barriers are erected in underground structures not used for maneuver, and fire is prepared at their exits.

218. The battalion (company) fire system is based on a combination of flanking and crossfire from small arms, guns allocated for direct fire, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, as well as fire from anti-tank guided missile installations, grenade launchers, flamethrowers and artillery located in closed firing positions.

Units occupying defensive positions in multi-story buildings organize their fire in several layers so that all approaches to strongpoints (buildings) are covered. In this case, most of the firepower, including

individual guns are placed on the lower floors of buildings and in basements.

Tanks assigned to a motorized rifle battalion are used for ambush operations or in strongpoints of motorized rifle companies.

Firing positions for tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and guns allocated for direct fire are usually prepared behind stone fences and walls, in which embrasures are made and carefully camouflaged.

The firing positions of anti-tank guided missiles and grenade launchers are selected in places from which it is possible to fire along streets and squares.

Flamethrowers are assigned to motorized rifle units in pairs or groups. Positions for them are set up in buildings, behind barriers and fences, especially at street intersections.

Artillery units occupy closed firing positions in parks, squares, stadiums and other places from which they can fire.

Anti-aircraft guns, as well as other assets allocated for combating enemy aircraft, are placed on the roofs of buildings, where platforms are equipped for them. Observation posts (observers) are set up on the roofs of buildings, providing 360-degree visibility.

219. When preparing buildings for defense, it is necessary to fill windows and doors with bricks or sandbags (earth), leaving loopholes in them for firing, make passages in attic and interfloor ceilings, and equip basements of stone buildings as shelters.

Now, clear all rooms of flammable objects, cover wooden floors with a layer of sand (earth) and prepare fire extinguishing equipment.

Engineering and sapper units install minefields, create booby-trapped rubble, blow up buildings and perform other tasks.

220. A defensive battle in a city is fought to hold each building, even when it is surrounded.

If the enemy manages to breach a defended building, they must be destroyed with point-blank fire, grenades, and hand-to-hand combat. Meanwhile, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, artillery, flamethrowers, and other firepower located outside the building prevent enemy reserves from approaching.

In order to destroy the enemy in the strongholds (buildings) they have captured, counterattacks are carried out.

8. Defense in the mountains

221. The defense of a battalion (company) in the mountains is built, as a rule, on a wider front, intercepting the most accessible directions of enemy action, and on a plateau and in a wide valley - as in normal conditions.

222. A battalion (company) builds a defense in the mountains by creating company and separate platoon strongpoints in order to hold dominant heights, passes, road junctions, and other important areas of the terrain. Strongpoints are prepared for all-round defense. In the intervals between them, reconnaissance and

patrolling, ambushes are organized and obstacles are set up.

Reconnaissance efforts are focused primarily on areas accessible to enemy attack, as well as on areas where defending units can be outflanked. The number of observation posts (observers) is increased.

The forward edge is usually chosen along the slopes of mountain ranges, heights and spurs of mountains that provide good visibility and fire on approaches to them, as well as on the reverse slopes of heights.

223. The fire system is designed to ensure that there are no dead spaces or hidden approaches in front of the forward edge, on the flanks, or in the spaces between strongpoints. To this end, fire assets are deployed in tiers, both on the slopes of the heights facing the enemy and on the reverse slopes, ensuring the creation of multi-tiered flanking, crossfire, and dagger fire, taking into account the possibility of maneuver.

Tanks, anti-tank guns, and anti-tank guided missile launchers assigned to a motorized rifle battalion are typically used in company strongpoints defending the most important axes. They occupy firing positions in locations that provide maximum range fire. Roads, exits from gorges, tunnels, mountain valleys, gorges, convenient river crossings and canyon crossings, as well as areas that

can be used by the enemy for bypassing.

Anti-aircraft units, as well as motorized rifle units allocated to combat enemy aircraft, take up positions at altitudes that provide all-round visibility and fire on aircraft, helicopters and other aerial targets.

224. When organizing a defense in a narrow mountain valley (gorge), firepower should be positioned on the adjacent slopes so as to ensure crossfire into the valley (gorge). The heights forming the entrance to the valley (gorge) are most heavily fortified. Approaches to the dominant heights are covered by fire from artillery, mortar and grenade launcher units, and anti-tank weapons. Artillery is widely used for direct fire.

225. When organizing the defense of a pass, the main efforts are concentrated on holding the heights located on the approaches to the pass. Part of the battalion (company) forces takes up defensive positions directly at the pass. Roadblocks are set up on the roads approaching the pass from both sides, the approaches to which must be covered by crossfire from the adjacent heights.

226. When engineering the equipment of strong points, fortification structures in rocky soils are erected mainly of the semi-buried and embankment type using stone covered with a layer of soil, as well as bags of earth. Engineering equipment is carried out with the extensive use of explosive charges.

Trenches, shelters, and other structures are equipped to prevent the penetration of incendiary mixtures and water. Mine workings, caves, and other natural shelters are adapted to protect personnel from weapons of mass destruction.

In the battalion defense area, natural obstacles are widely used, stone ones are created, and in mountainous and wooded areas, forest blockages are also created; sections of roads (paths) and artificial structures are prepared for destruction, and minefields are installed on the roads.

Camouflage of units is achieved primarily by skillful use of the camouflaging properties of mountainous terrain

227. Enemy attacks are repelled by all firepower, with extensive use of grenades. Enemy tanks are best destroyed while they are climbing hills, especially on serpentine roads.

When the enemy penetrates the defenses, the battalion (company) tenaciously holds its positions and engages the enemy with fire. Under favorable conditions, the battalion destroys the penetrating enemy with a decisive counterattack, typically conducted from top to bottom, along a ridge or down a valley.

The battalion (company) destroys the outflanking enemy with artillery fire and other means, as well as decisive actions by second-echelon (reserve) units.

When restoring the combat capability of units, in addition to the usual measures, immediately

but the clearing of collapses and rubble that prevent people and equipment from exiting the fortifications is being organized.

228. When defending in mountainous taiga terrain, special attention is paid to preparing strong points for all-round defense, clearing strips (sectors) of observation and fire, covering gaps and flanks with obstacles, and setting up ambushes in areas where the enemy can outflank the defending units.

A tank unit attached to a motorized rifle battalion (company) takes up defensive positions, as a rule, in the second echelon, intercepting the enemy's attack directions, ready to maneuver in them; some tanks can be used in company strongpoints, covering accessible directions and important open areas of terrain (passes, saddles, defiles).

When organizing and implementing interaction, signaling means are widely used.

9. Defense in the forest

229. The defense in the forest is built by separate company and platoon strongpoints, prepared for all-round defense, intercepting roads, clearings, and also defiles between lakes and swamps. In the spaces between strongpoints, reconnaissance is constantly conducted, obstacles are set up, ambushes and patrols are organized.

Minefields, landmines, mined rubble, anti-tank barriers and various types of barbed wire are used as engineering barriers.

The forward edge of the defense is either located in front of the forest edge or further back. In the latter case, a combat outpost is posted at the forest edge, and units clear the forest to improve observation and fire conditions without revealing their positions.

The second echelon (reserve) of the battalion is located in a strong point near roads and clearings in readiness to carry out counterattacks or to maneuver in a threatened direction.

The fire system is organized so that all roads, clearings, passages through marshy areas, clearings, and clearings through which the enemy could approach and attack are under fire from the defending units. Forest projections are used to organize flanking and crossfire. Concentrated fire is prepared in areas where the enemy might advance.

The majority of firepower is assigned to companies and platoons. Tanks, guns, grenade launchers, and anti-tank guided missile launchers occupy firing positions in locations that provide fire coverage along roads, clearings, clearings, and sparse forest areas. Their firing positions are covered by motorized rifle units and obstacles.

Some of the machine gunners, snipers and machine gunners are assigned to fire from the trees,

Anti-aircraft and other fire weapons assigned to combat enemy aircraft are positioned in clearings, forest edges, and clearings, providing a clear view of enemy aircraft and helicopters. Anti-aircraft gunners may also be positioned in treetop perches.

230. Reconnaissance in the forest is carried out by observation, combat reconnaissance patrols, searches and actions from ambushes.

The observation system must ensure visibility of the approaches to the forward edge of the defense, for which observation posts (observers) can be located in trees or moved forward.

231. When engineering a battalion defense area (company strongpoint) in terrain with a high groundwater level, trenches, shelters, ditches, and communication passages are constructed using semi-filled or filled-in structures. In areas where there is no need to dig communication passages, routes to the rear are marked with signs or markers on trees.

For units and their firepower, first of all, lines of sight and fire are cleared, and then maneuver routes are prepared. Fire prevention measures are also taken.

232. When fighting in the forest, small units use ambush actions and fire from all means at close range.

Counterattacks are usually carried out by small units in previously studied and prepared directions, as a rule, along roads and clearings.

10. Desert Defense

233. In desert terrain, a battalion (company) takes up defensive positions along the most likely direction of enemy action, relying on a well-organized fire system and extensive maneuvering by the second echelon (reserve). The presence of terrain with difficult-to-pass sand dunes, dunes, and wet salt marshes allows for defense to be constructed on a wider front, with gaps between strongpoints larger than under normal conditions.

The battalion's defensive area and company strongpoints are prepared for all-round defense and carefully camouflaged. Firing lines are prepared in the spaces between them, and ambushes and obstacles are set up.

234. When deciding to defend in the desert, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general issues of combat organization, considers: conducting reconnaissance to a greater depth than under normal conditions; engaging the enemy with direct fire at long ranges; reliable flanks coverage, measures to protect fortifications and water supply points from sand drift, and the preparation of weapons, combat and other equipment for use during sandstorms. Furthermore, taking into account the possibility of changing meteorological conditions, he must take measures to create reserves of water and fuel and monitor their consumption and adherence to the drinking regime.

235. When engineering the defense area (strongpoint) in sandy soils

The steepness of the trenches and shelters is reinforced with fascines, sandbags and other local materials.

Sandbags, curved reinforced shells, corrugated steel elements, fabric frames and other industrially manufactured structures are used to construct closed fortification structures.

The maneuvering routes are marked with clearly visible and stable signs.

Minefields are checked periodically. If they become covered with a thick layer of sand or become unmasked, new minefields are laid or existing ones are reinstalled.

236. The technical support and rear units of the battalion are usually located with the second echelon (reserve) near water points.

Particular attention is paid to strict compliance with sanitary and hygienic measures in areas where personnel are located and at water supply points.

11. Defense in the northern regions and in winter

237. The natural conditions of the northern regions have a significant impact on the organization of defense and the combat use of troops.

The terrain, with its many swamps, lakes, rivers, heights and other difficult-to-pass areas, and the deep snow cover in winter, make it possible to create a defense with fewer forces than under normal conditions.

238. Defense in the northern regions is organized on the grounds accessible to the enemy's attack.

The battalion is formed in separate company and platoon strongpoints, which are prepared for all-round defense. The battalion concentrates its efforts on holding roads and adjacent heights, inter-lake defiles, water crossings, and other important objectives.

The gaps between company and platoon strongpoints can be larger than normal. Various obstacles, ambushes, and patrols are set up within them.

The defense of a battalion (company) in winter is organized as in normal conditions, with special attention paid to the defense of road junctions and populated areas, as well as areas most accessible to enemy action.

239. When deciding on defense in the northern regions and in winter, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general issues of combat organization, determines: the directions most accessible to enemy actions, especially his outflanking units and sea (lake) landings, sabotage and reconnaissance groups, and methods of their destruction; measures to hold road junctions, populated areas, heights and other important objects, to secure flanks and gaps, prepare weapons, combat and other equipment, as well as protective equipment for work in low temperature conditions, equip shelters for heating personnel and protect them from hypothermia and frostbite; the procedure for clearing fortifications and restoring obstacles after heavy snowfalls, setting up in melting conditions

drainage points in trenches, shelters and firing positions.

In order to maintain high combat readiness of units, the battalion (company) commander must more often check the performance of personnel during blizzards and snowfalls.

240. When engineering a defense area (strongpoint), the depth of snow cover, the depth of soil freezing, and the thickness and condition of ice on water obstacles are taken into account. In areas of permafrost, rocky soil, and marshy terrain, fortifications are usually constructed using fill. Stone, earthbags, and turf are used for this purpose, and in winter, snow and ice are also used. In deep snow conditions, trenches and communication passages made of snow are widely used.

On the approaches to the defense, sections of roads in defiles and other difficult-to-pass areas are destroyed and mined. Minefields, rubble, and boulder obstacles are constructed in front of the forward edge and deep within the defense. Ice on rivers, lakes, and bays in certain areas is prepared for blasting.

241. When organizing technical and logistical support in a battalion (company), provision is made for the creation of additional reserves of ammunition, food, and fuel, and the maintenance of weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment in constant readiness for use in low-temperature conditions. In winter, measures are taken to prevent frostbite, and in summer, personnel are provided with protective equipment against midges, mosquitoes, and other insects.

The battalion's medical station is usually located in heated rooms or shelters and is provided with a supply of fuel, as well as warm clothing for the wounded and sick.

12. Exit from battle and retreat

242. A battalion (company) may leave the occupied defense area (strongpoint) and withdraw only upon the order of a senior commander (chief).

The retreat is usually carried out at night or in other conditions of limited visibility.

In situations of direct contact with the enemy, withdrawal is preceded by disengagement. To ensure disengagement, cover units with reinforcements are assigned.

243. When making a decision to leave the battle and withdraw, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to general issues, determines: the composition of the cover units ensuring the withdrawal from the battle and the security, the procedure for the withdrawal from the battle of the main forces of the battalion (company), the assembly area, the direction or route of withdrawal, intermediate lines for conducting the battle, the final line of withdrawal and the time of reaching it; the procedure for the evacuation of the wounded and sick, as well as damaged (faulty) weapons, combat and other equipment.

244. When setting tasks, the battalion (company) commander indicates in the combat order:

main forces - tasks, assembly area, direction or route of retreat, control lines and the time of their passage, intermediate lines for conducting combat and co-

the final line of retreat, what actions to be prepared for at the final line of retreat;

— to the cover units providing an exit from the battle - composition, tasks, time until which they must hold the occupied positions, and the order of their further actions;

— artillery and anti-aircraft units, a grenade launcher platoon and other fire weapons remaining under the direct command of the battalion (company) commander - tasks and order of withdrawal;

— security units - composition and tasks.

When organizing interaction, the battalion (company) commander specifies the order of leaving the battle and the withdrawal of units, the removal (removal) of the wounded and sick, the evacuation of faulty weapons, combat and other equipment, and also coordinates the actions of the cover units, the order of their withdrawal, the destruction of important objects, the construction of obstacles, as well as the order of their support with artillery fire.

245. When the battalion (company) begins to withdraw from combat, the covering units remain in their positions until the time or signal indicated and conduct the same actions that preceded the withdrawal. Command of these units is exercised by one of the company (platoon) commanders, who reports directly to the battalion (company) commander and maintains contact with him.

The covering units withdraw on the order (signal) of the battalion (company) commander suddenly and usually all at the same time. If the enemy

will discover their retreat and begin pursuit, the cover units, holding back his advance, retreat in leaps and bounds from line to line, destroy bridges (crossings) and sections of roads, and also set up minefields and other obstacles in the enemy's directions of movement.

When leaving a battle in conditions of active enemy action, the battalion (company) inflicts damage on the enemy with fire from all means, and if necessary, can suddenly counterattack with part of its forces or in full strength in order to stop the enemy, and then, under the cover of allocated units, artillery fire, grenade launchers, obstacles, smoke and aerosols, quickly leave the battle.

In the assembly area, the battalion (company) commander specifies the retreat tasks to the companies (platoons) and reinforcements, and organizes reconnaissance and security.

246. A battalion (company) is protected during a retreat by a rear outpost, and, if necessary, by lateral outposts, which, by fire on the move and from a standstill, as well as by ambush operations, delay the enemy's advance until the time specified by the battalion commander. On the battalion commander's orders, outposts may also destroy bridges (crossings), sections of roads, and lay minefields and other obstacles.

247. A battalion may be assigned to the rearguard with the task of delaying the advancing enemy for the time necessary for the withdrawal of the main forces of the regiment. In this case, the battalion takes up defensive positions in the designated area in advance.

runs and holds it until the appointed time or until the order to withdraw.

The rearguard retreat is carried out sequentially from line to line or in rolling movements, with some units withdrawing to the next line, taking up positions there on a broad front, and supporting the withdrawal of the remaining battalion units. During the retreat, ambushes, obstacles, and destruction are widely used.

After completing the task, the rearguard acts on the instructions of the regiment commander.

248. Technical support and logistics units not used for direct support of the withdrawal from combat are withdrawn in advance to the area designated by the battalion commander. The wounded and sick, as well as faulty weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment, are evacuated.

Units covering the exit from the battle are provided with additional ammunition and medical transport.

13. Change of departments.

249. Battalion (company) replacements in defense are typically carried out at night and in other conditions of limited visibility. They must be carefully organized and carried out quickly and covertly.

Having received the order to change, the battalion (company) commander, together with the commander of the battalion (company) being replaced, conducts reconnaissance, during which he studies the enemy, becomes familiar with the location of the units surrendering the defense, and their mode of behavior, with the organization of the forces.

fire systems, air defense, engineering equipment of the defense area (strongpoint) and obstacles, radiation, chemical, bacteriological (biological) situation; determines hidden routes of movement to the shift area, locations of control posts and meeting points for arriving units by guides, as well as the shift order.

The battalion (company) commander handing over a defense area (strongpoint) is obliged to present to the commander of the relieving unit a diagram of the battalion's defense area (company strongpoint), as well as all available intelligence data on the enemy, and to indicate to subordinate commanders: the procedure for handing over the defense area (strongpoint); the assembly area after the shift; measures for covering the shift and camouflage; where to send guides to meet and escort the relieving units; where to set up control posts; the start and end time of the shift; the procedure for action in the event of the enemy using weapons of mass destruction and in the event of his going on the offensive during the shift.

250. Motorized rifle units are relieved first, followed by tank, artillery, and anti-aircraft units. Units defending the forward position or serving as combat outposts are relieved last.

At the appointed time, the battalion (company) commander carries out a changeover, checks the readiness of the units to repel the enemy offensive and reports the changeover to the regiment (battalion) commander,

The battalion (company) must maintain the same behavior regime as before the change.

The battalion (company) commander, having surrendered the defense, secretly leads the units to the designated assembly area and then acts in accordance with the received task.

If the enemy launches an offensive during a shift, the shift is terminated and all units repel the attack. The commander of the unit being relieved commands them during this time, and the units arriving for the shift also report to him.

Chapter Six

MOVEMENT

251. A battalion (company) moves on its own (march) or is transported by rail or sea (river). A motorized rifle battalion (company) may also be transported by air, and a tank battalion (company) by heavy road trains.

A battalion (company) must always be prepared for marches and transport operations under the constant threat of enemy weapons of mass destruction, air strikes, airborne assaults, and sabotage and reconnaissance groups, radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination, and the destruction of roads and crossings. This requires careful preparation of weapons, combat and other equipment, and personnel for marches and transport operations, skillful organization, comprehensive support, and high unit training, especially in marching operations.

1. March

- organized units in columns along movement 252. March roads and column routes with the aim of reaching a designated area or a specified line. It is the main

A battalion's (company's) method of movement. A march may be undertaken in anticipation of engaging in combat or without the threat of enemy engagement, and the direction of movement may be toward the front, along the front, or from the front to the rear. In all cases, the march is conducted covertly, typically at night or under other conditions of limited visibility, and in combat situations and deep in the rear of friendly forces, even during the day.

Under any conditions, units must arrive at the designated area or at the designated line on time and in full readiness to carry out the combat mission.

253. The battalion (company) marches in one column.

Distances between units and vehicles in a battalion column can be 25-50 m. When moving on dusty roads, in conditions of limited visibility, in icy conditions, on roads with steep climbs, descents, and turns, as well as when moving at higher speeds, the distances between vehicles increase.

254. The average speed of movement, excluding rest periods, may be: for mixed and tank columns - 25-30 km/h, for vehicle columns - 30-40 km/h or more. When a battalion (company) is performing independent missions, the speed will generally be higher. When marching on foot, the average speed may be 4-5 km/h, and on skis - 5-7 km/h.

In the mountains, deserts, northern regions, wooded and marshy areas and other unfavorable conditions, the average speed may decrease to 20 km/h.

In all cases, the march must be carried out at the maximum speed possible under the given conditions.

255. A battalion on the march may be in the forward detachment, vanguard, or in the column of the main forces of the regiment; a company may be in the lead, lateral, or rear marching outposts, or as part of a battalion column.

256. The marching order of a battalion (company) assigned to the forward detachment or vanguard (marching outpost) is constructed with the rapid deployment of units into battle formation and their entry into combat in mind. It consists of a column of main forces and a security force.

The column of the main forces of a battalion (company) may have various formations depending on the situation. A tank unit attached to a motorized rifle battalion (company) usually follows at the head of the column, and a motorized rifle unit attached to a tank battalion (company) is usually distributed among tank companies (platoons) and follows in their marching formations behind the tanks or is assigned to marching security; an artillery unit follows the combat units of the battalion (company). The battalion's anti-tank platoon follows the lead outpost or the lead company of the battalion's main forces, ready to repel enemy tank attacks. The battalion's grenade launcher platoon usually follows the lead company of the battalion's main forces, and the company's machine gun (anti-tank/machine gun) platoon, as a rule, is at the head of the company's column. Anti-aircraft units attached to the battalion in all cases follow closer to the holo-

The main force columns, and the battalion's anti-aircraft platoon - with the lead outpost or as part of the battalion's main force column. All anti-aircraft assets are in constant readiness to immediately repel enemy air strikes.

The combat units in a battalion column are followed by rear services and technical support units. The battalion medical station usually follows at the head of these units, and in anticipation of combat, it follows the combat units assigned to the front line.

257. To protect a column on the march, the following are sent out from the battalion in the forward detachment or vanguard: a lead marching outpost consisting of a platoon or company with reinforcements at a distance of 5-10 km in the direction of movement; patrol squads (tanks), if necessary, to the flanks and rear. The lead marching outpost, up to a company in strength, sends out a lead patrol consisting of a platoon at a distance of 3-5 km, a lead marching outpost of up to a platoon in strength, and a lead patrol-patrol squad (tank) at a distance, providing observation and fire support.

In the event of a threat of attack by a ground enemy, depending on the nature of the terrain on the route of movement, the battalions marching as part of the main forces of the regiment send out lead patrols as immediate security, and the closing battalion sends out a rear patrol or patrol squads (tanks) at a distance that ensures observation of them, their fire support and the exclusion of

the suddenness of an attack by a ground enemy on a protected column.

The battalion's marching security must ensure the unimpeded movement of the main forces, prevent a surprise attack by the enemy, provide favorable conditions for engaging in combat, and prevent enemy ground reconnaissance from penetrating them. Security units on the march are also tasked with conducting reconnaissance.

In anticipation of a meeting with the enemy, the battalion commander sends out a combat reconnaissance patrol.

258. The marching order of a battalion (company) marching as part of the main forces of a regiment (battalion) is constructed: in anticipation of entering battle - based on the assigned task, the plan of the upcoming battle and the conditions of the situation; in the absence of a threat of clash with the enemy, taking into account the convenience of movement.

259. To ensure a timely start of the march and regulation of the speed of movement, the battalion assigned to the forward detachment is given the starting point and the time of its passage, and the battalion operating in the vanguard or marching as part of the column of the main forces of the regiment is also given the control points and the time of their passage, the places and time of halts, and daytime (nighttime) rest.

Halts and daytime (nighttime) rest are scheduled to check the condition of weapons, combat and other equipment, their maintenance, food intake, and rest for personnel. Halts are scheduled after 3-4 hours of movement.

lasting up to one hour and one halt lasting up to two hours in the second half of the daily transition, and daytime (nighttime) rest at the end of each daily transition.

260. Having received a march mission, the battalion (company) commander, in clarifying the mission and assessing the situation, in addition to the usual questions, studies the route of movement on the map, its length and passability, the conditions for completing the march; the lines and time of the probable encounter with the enemy or what actions to be prepared for; the places and times of halts, as well as the places, times and procedures for refueling equipment, eating by personnel and replenishing supplies of material resources expended during the march; evaluates the march capabilities of subordinate and attached units; determines the permissible speeds of movement along sections of the route and calculates the movement time along each of them; evaluates the nature of the terrain in the area of daytime (nighttime) rest (concentration), determines the volume of engineering equipment in the area and makes other necessary calculations, and also determines the procedure for observation and maintaining communications during the march.

In the plan for the march, the battalion (company) commander determines: the formation of the marching order; the composition, tasks and removal of the marching guard; the speed of movement along the sections of the route and the distance between vehicles; the order of repelling attacks by enemy aircraft and helicopters, and in anticipation of engaging in combat with the enemy, in addition, the order of actions of the lead marching outpost (lead patrol), patrol squads

(tanks) and main forces, construction of battle order and type of maneuver.

In the combat order for the march, the battalion (company) commander indicates:

The first point contains information about the enemy.

The second point is the task of the battalion (company): the route of movement or the direction of the battalion's actions in the forward detachment, the place in the marching order of the regiment (battalion), the concentration (rest) area or line, the time of arrival (departure) in the designated area or at the specified line and what actions to be prepared for, the starting point, control points and the time of their passage, places and times of halts.

The third point concerns the neighbors' tasks.

The fourth point is the plan — for the march.

In the fifth paragraph - after the word "I order" - the tasks for the units:

— to the lead outpost (lead patrol) and patrol squads (tanks) - composition, combat mission, time to pass the starting point and control points and the procedure for reporting on the situation;

— companies (platoons) - means of reinforcement, task, place in the marching column, the procedure for opening and conducting fire at air targets, and when marching in anticipation of engaging in combat with the enemy, the procedure for actions;

— artillery units and other fire weapons - tasks on the march and when engaging in combat with the enemy, place in the marching column and in battle formation;

— anti-aircraft units - tasks of covering units on the move, at halts,

in rest areas and concentration areas, place in the marching column, duty units (assets) and their firing positions, time and degree of readiness;

— other units of the battalion and reinforcement units - a place in the marching column and tasks to be prepared to carry out.

The sixth point specifies the locations and procedures for refueling equipment during the march, and in anticipation of entering combat, in addition, the consumption of ammunition and fuel to complete the task.

In the seventh point, the time of readiness for the march.

In the eighth point - the order of observation and communications during the march, the location of the command and observation post of the battalion (company) commander in the column and his deputies.

In the instructions for comprehensive support, the battalion (company) commander, in addition to the usual issues, determines: the procedure for overcoming obstacles and destruction along the route; the scope and order of engineering equipment of the day (night) rest (concentration) area; measures for protection against incendiary weapons; the procedure for the use of night vision (lighting) and camouflage devices, as well as safety measures and maintaining march discipline.

In preparation for the march, supplies of ammunition, fuel and other material resources are replenished to established standards, technical maintenance of weapons, combat and other equipment is carried out, the wounded and sick are evacuated, as well as excess property and faulty weapons and equipment.

ki that cannot be repaired by the start of the march.

The battalion (company) commander organizes the check of the units' readiness for the march and exercises control over the exit of reconnaissance and security units.

The formation of a column of the main forces of the battalion (company) with reinforcement means is carried out in the area of deployment.

261. The company (platoon) assigned to the lead marching outpost passes the starting point at the designated time and moves along the battalion route at the speed established by the battalion commander. The company (platoon) commander follows at the head of the column and checks the route on the map.

The lead outpost passes through gorges, tunnels, and bridges without stopping. The company (platoon) patrols destroyed sections of roads, bridges, rubble along the route, and mined areas, marking the locations of destruction (mining) and the direction of the patrol with signs.

If a bypass is impossible or the time required to create a passage through the destruction (rubble) is less than the time required to bypass it, then the lead outpost makes a passage.

The company (platoon) commander reports to the commander who sent him about obstacles, contaminated areas, destruction and directions for bypassing them, as well as about encounters with the enemy.

262. The main forces of the battalion (company) pass the starting point at the head of the column at the established time and at the specified speed.

The battalion commander usually follows at the head of the battalion column, the company commander always follows at the head of the battalion column,

The head of the company column. Checking the route on the map, the battalion (company) commander monitors the actions of the marching guard and strictly maintains the established marching order.

Units move only on the right side of the road, observing established speed limits, distances between vehicles, and safety precautions. Battalion (company) columns pass through gorges, tunnels, and bridges without stopping, at the maximum possible speed. When crossing bridges, railroad crossings, tunnels, and hazardous sections of the route, measures are taken to ensure safe travel, prevent congestion along the route, and prevent gas pollution in tunnels.

At night, vehicles move using night vision devices, light-masking devices, and when moving in areas of terrain visible to the enemy, and on a bright night, with the lights completely off (night vision devices turned off).

When marching through the forest or moving through the city, the distance between the guards and the distance between vehicles in the column are reduced. At intersections where orientation is difficult, clearly visible signs are posted or traffic control is organized.

Battalion (company) command and control on the march is carried out using established signals. Radio equipment operates only for receiving.

263. The repelling of enemy air strikes on the march is carried out by forces of regular and attached anti-aircraft units, as well as fire

there are motorized rifle (tank) units allocated for this purpose.

Upon receiving the airborne alert signal, anti-aircraft units, as well as units assigned to engage aerial targets, prepare to open fire, and the hatches of infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks (except for the hatches from which fire will be conducted) are closed. Personnel switch their gas masks to the "ready" position. Airborne attacks are repelled by fire on the move or from short halts.

264. Upon receiving warning signals about radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination, the battalion continues its advance. Before passing contaminated zones, hatches, doors, embrasures, and shutters in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) and tanks are closed, and the NBC protection system is activated. Personnel traveling on foot and in open vehicles wear gas masks (respirators).

The battalion (company) typically bypasses areas with high radiation levels, areas of destruction, fires, and flooding along its route; if bypassing is impossible, contaminated areas are traversed at maximum speed using the NBC protection systems on the vehicles and personal protective equipment.

Partial special treatment is carried out after leaving the radioactive contamination zones, and when the enemy uses toxic substances

substances - immediately. Complete special treatment is usually carried out in the daytime (nighttime) rest area or upon arrival in the designated area.

When the enemy launches nuclear or chemical attacks on a column, the battalion (company) commander takes measures to restore the combat capability of the units, eliminate the consequences of the attacks and continue the movement.

265. If the enemy uses incendiary weapons, or if forced to cross a fire zone, the hatches, embrasures, and shutters of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) are closed. The battalion (company) commander quickly moves the column forward or upwind from the fire zone, stops it, organizes the extinguishing of fires on weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment, the rescue of personnel, and the provision of first aid to the injured, after which the battalion (company) continues moving.

266. At halts, the formation of the battalion (company) column is not disturbed; the vehicles stop on the right side of the road no closer than 10 m from each other or at distances established by the commander.

Personnel disembark from their vehicles only upon command from their commanders and take rest positions to the right of the road. Observers, duty machine gunners, and radio operators (radio operator-loaders) from the command vehicles remain in the vehicles.

The anti-aircraft unit on duty occupies the firing position indicated by the battalion commander, and the anti-aircraft gunners on duty are located

They are positioned near their vehicles, ready to destroy enemy air targets. The remaining anti-aircraft weapons of the anti-aircraft and motorized rifle (tank) units remain in the column at their positions, ready to open fire.

The crews of combat vehicles (crews, drivers) carry out a control inspection of weapons, combat and other equipment and, together with the personnel assigned to assist them, carry out technical maintenance.

267. When a battalion stops for a rest, the lead outpost stops at an advantageous position, organizes surveillance and is in constant readiness to repel the enemy and ensure the deployment of the battalion.

When the battalion reaches the rest area, the lead outpost, having occupied a favorable position, performs guard duties, remaining in constant readiness to repel an enemy attack. The company commander directs the platoons to positions, firing lines, and procedures upon enemy appearance. In the rest area, the lead outpost may be replaced by guard duties.

268. A company assigned to a fixed lateral outpost to cover the flank of troops on the march, goes to the line assigned to it, deploys in full or in part of its forces in battle formation, organizes a defense and remains at the line until the specified time, and then acts in accordance with the instructions of the one who sent it.

commander. 269.

The company assigned to the rear outpost follows the protected column, and the company,

Forming a lateral outpost, they are positioned at the head of the protected column. Their distance from the protected column can be up to 5 km. The rear (lateral) outpost destroys small enemy groups that find themselves in the rear (on the flank) of the column and continues to carry out its mission. If an attack by superior enemy forces is detected, it occupies an advantageous position and prevents an attack on the protected column from the rear (flank).

270. When the mission and direction of movement change, the battalion (company) commander, whether in the forward detachment or vanguard (leading outpost), must immediately halt the reconnaissance and security units and instruct them on the procedure for further actions. The battalion (company) column, in its previous marching order or after the necessary reorganization along the shortest routes, moves to the new direction (route) and carries out the new mission.

271. Combat and other equipment that breaks down during a march is stopped on the right shoulder of the road or moved to the side. The vehicle crew (driver) determines the cause of the malfunction and takes measures to correct it.

The rear of the battalion column provides assistance to the crews (drivers) in troubleshooting, organizes the transfer of faulty (not repairable by own efforts) and stuck vehicles to the evacuation and repair means of the regiment and ensures the arrival of stragglers of the battalion vehicles in the designated area. The deputy battalion (company) commander for technical matters (senior company technician) and the unit commanders report on vehicles that are behind the curve.

Lenin personally reports to the battalion (company) commander.

Vehicles that lag behind, after fixing their problems, continue moving, joining the passing column; they take up places in the columns of their units at rest stops.

Overtaking moving columns is prohibited.

The wounded and sick, after receiving medical care, are evacuated to the nearest medical points (institutions), and if evacuation is not possible, they follow with their units or with the battalion medical point.

272. In winter, before a march, the battalion (company) commander organizes the preparation of weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment for operation in low-temperature conditions and takes measures to prevent frostbite among personnel and to provide vehicles with devices to improve their cross-country ability. If the march is conducted in conditions of deep snow cover, vehicles equipped with mounted equipment are included in the march security.

In northern regions, during frequent snow flurries or severe blizzards, movement may be suspended with the permission of the regiment (battalion) commander. Under these conditions, the battalion (company) commander must prohibit the individual movement of personnel and vehicles, organize all-round security, and take measures to keep personnel warm.

273. In the mountains, special attention is paid to checking the serviceability of the chassis and control mechanisms of the vehicles, studying difficult sections of the route, and determining the order of their

overcoming and organizing traffic control in these areas. All vehicles must be equipped with special devices in advance to prevent them from rolling away when stopping on inclines and descents.

The marching guard is sent to a shorter distance than under normal conditions; to protect the battalion column from the rear, as a rule, a direct guard of up to a platoon is allocated.

When moving along closed sections of the route, in places of possible avalanches, rockfalls and scree, as well as in areas where the formation (installation by the enemy) of obstacles is possible, direct security is usually sent out and observers are posted, who, after the battalion (company) column passes, continue to move in front and behind it, and at the next halt they join their units.

The speed of movement on ascents, descents and other difficult-to-pass sections may decrease, and the distance between vehicles may increase to the limits that ensure traffic safety.

Units generally navigate mountain passes, gorges, mountain passes, canyons, and tunnels without stopping and at the highest possible speed. If vehicles are forced to stop, they are withdrawn to locations where they do not interfere with the movement of convoys.

When crossing dangerous sections of roads marked with signs, personnel of motorized rifle units may dismount.

To cool the vehicle engines, the battalion commander, with the regiment commander's permission, may stop the battalion column. Stops should be made on level sections of road in areas safe from rockfalls and avalanches. The column must not be stopped in dry riverbeds, drains, steep inclines or descents, in tunnels, or above or below cliffs.

When moving on foot, rocky areas, scree slopes, and passes are usually traversed by platoons or squads, observing safety precautions. Short stops of up to three minutes may be made on steep climbs, descents, and other difficult sections of the route, if necessary.

274. In the desert, when organizing a march, the battalion (company) commander is obliged to: ensure thorough preparation of weapons, combat and other equipment for movement in conditions of high temperatures, impassable roads and sandy terrain; study in detail the route of movement and the passability conditions in its individual sections, indicate the azimuth of the direction of movement and the procedure for marking the route in sections where orientation by local objects is difficult; provide units with the necessary supply of water; provide measures to protect personnel from heat stroke.

On the march, the battalion (company) commander strictly adheres to the route or the indicated azimuth of the direction of movement.

During sandstorms that make orientation difficult, movement is permitted with the commander's permission

The regiment (battalion) may pause. Leaving single vehicles en route is prohibited.

2. Transportation of units

275. The transportation of a battalion by rail and sea (river) transport is carried out by one or two military echelons, by air transport - by several military teams, and by heavy road trains - in one column.

To reduce the time required to organize transportation, the battalion commander must always have ready-made options for calculating the battalion's transportation by various modes of transport.

The transportation cost is calculated taking into account the preservation of the organizational integrity of the units and ensuring their readiness to conduct combat after unloading.

For loading (embarking) onto platforms (railcars), ships, and aircraft (helicopters), the battalion is assigned a loading (embarking) station, port (pier), or airfield (landing area). Prior to loading (embarking), the battalion (company) remains in a holding area, and after unloading (disembarking), it proceeds to the assembly area. The time spent in the holding area is used to prepare for loading (embarking) and subsequent actions.

276. When transporting by rail (sea, river) transport, the battalion commander (chief of the military echelon), together with the military commandant of the railway (water) section and station (port), specifies the calculation for the transportation of personnel, weapons, military and other equipment, property of units by wagons, platforms, ships or vessels.

premises; draws up a plan for loading a military echelon; establishes the order of loading (embarking) of units, their start and end times; determines the order of moving units to loading (embarking) sites; conducts reconnaissance of the waiting area, station (port, pier), routes for moving units to them and to loading (embarking) sites, and assigns tasks to units.

277. Upon receipt of an order for transportation by air, the commander of the motorized rifle battalion (company), together with the commander of the unit (subunit) of military transport (army) aviation or the commander of the detachment (group) of civil aviation and the military commandant of the airport, specifies the loading (boarding) procedure, parking areas and tail numbers of the aircraft (helicopters); makes an estimate for the transportation of personnel, weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition, fuel and other material resources of the units by aircraft (helicopters), a loading (boarding) plan and lists of personnel of military commands for each aircraft (helicopter); determines the sequence and procedure for loading (boarding) and the departure of the units, the time of their start and end; conducts reconnaissance of the holding area, the airfield (sites), the routes of departure of the units to them and to the parking areas of the aircraft (helicopters) and sets tasks for the units.

278. In the order for transportation, the battalion commander indicates:

The first point contains information about the enemy.
In the second paragraph - the task of the battalion, number

(numbers) of the military echelon (team, teams), name of the vessel (vessels), side numbers of aircraft (helicopters), station (port, pier, airfield or site) of loading (landing), waiting area and routes to them; start and end time of loading.

paragraph - the plan for transportation, the distribution of units, personnel, weapons and equipment among military echelons (teams), wagons, platforms (ships, ship premises, airplanes or helicopters), the sequence and order of loading units, the organization of air defense (designated duty units, the order of duty, opening and firing at air targets, the number, composition and locations of observation posts, air surveillance posts or observers), the composition of the daily detail and loading and unloading teams.

In the fourth paragraph - after the word "I order" - the tasks for the units are the places (number of cars, platforms, numbers of aircraft, helicopters, cabins, decks, holds and other premises, numbers of military commands) for the placement of personnel, weapons and equipment, the sequence and order of loading (boarding), the place in the marching column of the battalion (echelon) when moving from the waiting area to the loading (boarding) places and the procedure for actions after unloading; anti-aircraft units, in addition, are tasked with providing cover during loading, en route and during unloading, and the units from which loading and unloading teams and daily detail are allocated - the composition of the teams (detail), their tasks and time of readiness.

In the fifth point - the time of readiness for departure from the waiting area and for the movement of the load.

In the sixth point — on, their location in the echelon (on the ship), or the number of the aircraft (helicopter) in which they are flying, warning signals and echelon control officials.

The company commander issues the order for transportation in the same sequence as the battalion commander, but in the fourth paragraph he usually specifies: the locations of the personnel, weapons and equipment of the platoons on the rolling stock (ship, airplane, helicopter); the sequence and order of their loading (embarking); the places of the platoons in the company column when moving from the waiting area to the loading area and to the assembly area after unloading; the composition of the loading teams, who is senior, their tasks, the time and order of their execution of tasks; from whom and in what composition to assign the daily detail and the procedure for its preparation; safety measures during loading (embarking), along the way and during unloading (disembarkation). In addition, in the sixth paragraph of the order, instead of the echelon officials, he indicates the senior officers of the cars and his place on the train (on the ship) or the number of the plane (helicopter) in which he is traveling.

After giving the order for transportation, the battalion commander (chief of the military echelon) gives instructions on the procedure for preparing the rolling stock for loading the echelon, on the methods of placing and securing weapons and equipment on the rolling stock (ship), on organizing security in the echelon or on the ship (specified).

(determines the composition of the daily detail, the time and procedure for its change, the locations of posts, the duties of sentries and the procedure for communication with them), on safety measures during loading (unloading) and during transportation, on the procedure for actions on warning and control signals, and also gives instructions on the organization of combat, technical and rear support, protection from incendiary weapons, fire protection (emergency rescue operations) and political work during the period of transportation.

279. Before moving out for loading (boarding), the battalion (company) commander checks the personnel's knowledge of safety measures, loading (boarding) rules, placement and securing of weapons, combat and other equipment in wagons and on platforms (on ships, in airplanes, helicopters), rules for their unloading and the behavior of personnel during transportation; the readiness of weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition, fuel and other material resources for loading, as well as the formation of the battalion column in accordance with the loading plan.

Before loading, the battalion commander (chief of the military echelon) arrives with the echelon officials at the loading station (port, pier, airfield, platform), where he checks the availability of rolling stock, organizes the reception of wagons (ship's premises), removable military equipment and the preparation of rolling stock for loading the echelon, makes changes, if necessary, to the loading (boarding) plan and to the transportation calculation and gives the command (signal) for the units to move to the loading (boarding) place.

280. The advance from the waiting area is carried out in the manner and within the timeframe established by the regiment commander.

Loading of weapons, combat and other equipment and boarding of personnel are carried out strictly at the specified time, covertly, in compliance with safety measures and the prevention of breakdowns of weapons, combat and other equipment and vehicles.

Weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition reserves, fuel, and other supplies are loaded first. Weapons, combat and other equipment are stowed based on the order of their unloading, while anti-aircraft weapons are stowed based on their ability to engage aerial targets. Amphibious vehicles and anti-aircraft weapons assigned to cover the loading area, as well as tractors designed to ensure rapid loading and unloading of tracked vehicles, are loaded onto platforms (ships) last.

Ammunition and fuel supplies are usually loaded into different wagons (on different ships, in different planes, helicopters).

The boarding of personnel into carriages (on ships, in airplanes, helicopters) is carried out upon completion of loading of weapons, military and other equipment and property, usually immediately before the departure of the military echelon (team) or the departure of the vessel to sea, but no later than 10 minutes before departure.

Loading of equipment, cargo and boarding of personnel into aircraft (helicopters) is carried out according to the instructions of the commander of the aviation unit (sub-division).

Weapons, combat and other equipment, and other materiel loaded onto rolling stock (ships, aircraft, helicopters) are securely fastened, and the vehicles are also placed in brakes and low gear. The turret traverse devices of combat vehicles are locked, and the locking devices are sealed.

Responsibility for loading, placing and securing weapons, combat and other equipment, as well as for the boarding of personnel, rests with the head of the military echelon, and in the case of air transport, with the aircraft (helicopter) crew commanders.

Anti-aircraft and other fire weapons assigned to cover a troop train (ship) en route occupy designated positions on platforms at the head and tail of the train (or on the upper decks of ships) by the troop train commander, taking into account the ease of firing at air and ground targets. To repel surprise air attacks, anti-aircraft and other fire weapons are assigned on duty and must be kept in a constant state of readiness for fire.

281. A battalion transported by rail or sea (river) transport is provided with troop supplies, as well as travel and unloading provisions, throughout the entire journey. To ensure timely medical care during transport, a battalion medical station is established in the troop train (ship). The wounded and sick are evacuated from the troop train (ship) to the nearest medical facilities.

282. To extinguish fires en route, a duty unit is assigned, provided with the necessary fire-fighting equipment and maintained in constant readiness for action. During transportation by sea (river) transport, this unit is intended to reinforce the ship's regular emergency rescue team and acts on the instructions of the vessel's captain.

283. Control in a military echelon (on a ship) is carried out using wired communication means, personal communication, messengers, as well as light and sound signals.

During rail transport, the battalion (company) commander and staff (commander of the military echelon) are typically stationed in the middle of the echelon, maintaining telephone contact with the guard commander, observation posts, and the diesel (electric) locomotive driver. During sea (river) transport, they are stationed in one of the cabins or in a separate ship compartment. During air transport, the battalion (company) commander and staff travel as part of military teams. The battalion (company) commander determines the numbers of the military teams and the aircraft (helicopters) they travel in, depending on the situation. The military team leader is stationed with the team.

284. To observe the enemy aircraft and the surrounding area (water area), observation posts (air observation posts, observers) and a chemical observation post are set up in the military echelon (on the ship). During the journey, data on

The commander of the military echelon also receives information about the air, radiation, chemical and bacteriological (biological) situation from the military commandants of railway (water) sections, stations (ports) and airports. Alerts about enemy air, radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) infection is carried out by a signal taxes established by the head of the military echelon, as well as signals used on transport.

Upon receiving the enemy air warning signal, the troop train (ship) continues its movement. Doors, windows (portholes), and hatches of carriages (ship compartments) are closed, and defensive equipment is set to the "ready" position. Anti-aircraft and other fire weapons assigned to repel enemy aircraft open fire on command from the troop train commander (ship captain), and in the event of a surprise attack, independently in accordance with firing procedures.

In response to warning signals about radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, personnel put on gas masks (respirators) and, if necessary, by order of unit commanders, other personal protective equipment.

285. Personnel must wear personal protective equipment when passing through radioactively contaminated areas and water areas contaminated with radioactive substances during transportation by rail and sea (river) transport. When a military echelon passes through a radioactively contaminated area

Tank and other armored vehicle crews may board their vehicles at the direction of the troop train commander. After passing the contaminated zone, partial decontamination of the units is performed at the direction of the troop train commander (ship captain). Full decontamination is performed after unloading.

286. While en route, depending on the prevailing situation, the battalion (company) must always be ready to unload in unprepared places, march to the destination bypassing contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods, and to enter into combat.

Upon arrival at the final point of transportation, the battalion (company) quickly unloads and, observing combat support measures, moves to the assembly area in readiness to move to the regiment (battalion) concentration area or to carry out a combat mission,

Chapter Seven

LOCATION ON SITE

1. General provisions

287. A battalion (company) may be located in a concentration area, initial area, holding area, rest area, or other areas. The deployment area is usually designated in terrain with natural cover. It must ensure dispersed and concealed deployment of battalion (company) units, their rapid assembly and maneuver in the desired direction, convenient accommodation and rest for personnel, and favorable sanitary and epidemiological conditions.

The battalion is deployed in the designated area by company, taking into account the ability to quickly form a column. The battalion's deployment area can be up to 10 square kilometers.

The company in the area assigned to it is usually located along the route of advance, using the protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain.

The battalion's grenade launcher and anti-tank platoons are usually located with motorized rifle companies.

The anti-aircraft unit takes up firing positions in places that provide the possibility

firing at enemy aircraft, helicopters and other air targets.

The rear technical support units are located in the и battalion's area, taking into account the convenience of providing the units.

units under power lines, near gas and oil The location of pipelines is not permitted.

288. Before a battalion (company) reaches its designated area, a reconnaissance mission is organized. The reconnaissance team, dispatched by the senior commander, typically includes one battalion officer and one officer (warrant officer) or sergeant from each company. They determine the locations of the companies, other organic and attached units, the battalion command and observation post, the firing positions of the anti-aircraft unit, the locations of the battalion's technical support units, and the rear services. They reconnoiter and mark access roads, meet their units, and withdraw them to designated locations. Stopping of columns of units on roads while waiting to deploy to the designated area is not permitted.

289. When setting tasks for a location, the battalion (company) commander indicates in the combat order:

— motorized rifle (tank) companies (platoons) and other regular and attached units - main and reserve areas (locations) of location, the procedure for their occupation and engineering equipment;

— composition (route of movement of the position of the guard - patrol) and time of its occupation (beginning of patrol), task, procedure for opening and conducting fire, maintaining communication and reporting on the enemy, procedure for changing, passing and recalling;

— to the anti-aircraft unit - firing positions, mission, time and level of readiness;

— to the duty unit - composition, what actions to be prepared for, location area and call signals.

When organizing comprehensive support, the battalion (company) commander plans measures to repel a ground attack by the enemy. To this end, he assigns deployment lines and missions to motorized rifle (tank) companies (platoons) and the antitank platoon; fire positions to the mortar battery, grenade launcher platoon, and attached artillery unit; and determines the procedure for preparing deployment lines (fire positions) and reaching them, as well as the possible maneuvers of fire and units. To repel an air attack, the battalion (company) commander determines the units' duty fire weapons and specifies the firing procedures.

The battalion (company) commander, after setting tasks and organizing comprehensive support, exercises control over the engineering equipment of the deployment area, the technical maintenance of weapons, combat and other equipment, the replenishment of units with ammunition and other material resources, and the maintenance of high combat readiness of units.

290. In the battalion (company), security is organized, communications between command and observation posts, warning of enemy air and ground forces, immediate threats and the beginning of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction, radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, the use of incendiary weapons; the movement of personnel and equipment is restricted, and camouflage measures are also carried out.

Battalion security is provided by squad-sized (tank-sized) guard posts deployed, if necessary, in threatened areas at a distance of up to 1,500 meters; on concealed approaches, by 2-3-man guard posts deployed at a distance of up to 400 meters from the battalion's deployment area; and within the deployment area, by direct security, including paired patrols and constant observer duty at the battalion command and observation post. In addition, a duty unit, usually a platoon-sized unit, is assigned to the battalion. It is stationed at the location designated by the battalion commander and is constantly ready to destroy enemy sabotage and reconnaissance groups and perform other unexpected combat missions, as well as to extinguish fires in and around the deployment area.

The company organizes direct security, carried out by patrolmen who serve by going around the company's location, and by constant duty of observers at the company's command and observation post. In addition to

In addition, a daily patrol is assigned to protect personnel, weapons and military equipment.

In the battalion (company) area, personnel construct open or covered slits near vehicles, and if time permits, construct dugouts and shelters. Shelter trenches are constructed for weapons, combat and other equipment, anti-aircraft and standby fire weapons, at security positions, as well as for ammunition, fuel, and other supplies. The locations of units, weapons and equipment, security and standby fire weapon positions, and vehicle tracks are carefully camouflaged. Routes for unit exits and и maneuvers to repel an enemy attack are reconnoitered and prepared in the area and on the approaches to it.

The battalion (company) in the deployment area must be in constant readiness to repel attacks by ground and air enemies, and to destroy their airborne assault forces and sabotage and reconnaissance groups.

A battalion (company) deployment area may be changed at the direction of the senior commander (chief). In the event of the enemy's sudden use of weapons of mass destruction or incendiary weapons, and if it is impossible to promptly report this to the senior commander (chief), a change of location may be made by decision of the battalion commander.

291. In the mountains, a battalion (company) is located in places that ensure quick access to a road or deployment to repel an enemy attack. Locations are not permitted

units in areas where landslides, avalanches, floods and mudflows are possible.

To shelter personnel, weapons, combat and other equipment, folds in the terrain, tunnels, mine workings, and caves are used.

In the forest, the battalion (company) is positioned along roads and clearings. In the event of a forest fire, escape routes to a reserve area are prepared. Rescue and firefighting operations are carried out by the duty unit and, if necessary, by the entire battalion (company) personnel.

In the desert, a battalion (company) is typically deployed in oases and areas with inter-ridge depressions, dunes, sand dunes, saxaul thickets, and other natural cover, preferably near irrigation ditches and other water sources. Particular attention is paid to air defense, camouflage, reconnaissance for radioactive and chemical contamination of water sources and shifting sands, infectious disease prevention measures, water and fuel conservation, and the protection of water supply points.

In winter, units are located in areas protected from the wind. Particular attention is paid to maintaining roads for units to exit the deployment area. Insulated and heated shelters are installed to keep personnel warm. Vehicle engines are periodically warmed up as needed. Measures are taken to protect personnel from exhaust gas poisoning, hypothermia, and frostbite.

2. Battalion (company) on guard duty

292. Guard duty is usually carried out by guard detachments consisting of a reinforced company and guard outposts consisting of a reinforced platoon. Sometimes, a battalion may be assigned to a guard detachment from a division in an important area; in this case, a reinforced company may be assigned to the guard outpost from the guard detachment.

The guard detachment (outpost) is assigned a defensive line and a security and reconnaissance zone. The security zone along the front can be as wide as: 10 km for a battalion, 5 km for a company, and 2 km for a platoon.

The distance of the guard from the protected units (subdivisions) should ensure that they can carry out maneuvers and engage in combat in an organized manner, and depending on the composition of the guard, it can be 5-15 km.

A battalion (company) assigned to a guard detachment occupies and prepares the assigned line for defense, covering the most important areas with guard outposts. The line occupied by the guard detachment (outpost) must be easily defended, provide a good view of the enemy, and be well-equipped with engineers.

In the security zone, the guard detachment (outpost) prepares primary and, if time permits, backup positions. Gaps between guard outposts and tank-hazardous areas must be under constant surveillance and covered by artillery and other firepower. As directed by the commander

patrols are organized between the guard detachments, and guard posts can be set up in front of and to the sides of the guard outposts, and secrets can be placed on hidden approaches.

The battalion (company) commander's reserve is located deep in the defense area, ready to maneuver in threatened directions.

To conduct reconnaissance in front of the front and on the flanks, the battalion (company) commander organizes surveillance and sends out combat reconnaissance patrols and patrol squads (tanks).

293. The commander of a battalion (company) assigned to guard duty, having received a mission, clarifies it, assesses the situation, makes a decision based on the map, communicates the mission to subordinates, leads the battalion (company) to the area of the specified line, organizes observation and security, conducts reconnaissance, clarifies the decision, issues a combat order and organizes the occupation of the specified line.

When setting tasks, the battalion (company) commander indicates in the combat order:

- means of reinforcement, a security zone, positions and their engineering equipment, where to set up guard posts, patrols and secrets, a line up to which to conduct reconnaissance, and a procedure for actions in repelling an enemy attack;

- reserve - location area;

firing positions and tasks to support the battle of guard outposts;

anti-aircraft platoon - firing positions, task, time and degree of readiness, and the motorized rifle-

to tank units - the procedure for firing at enemy air targets.

In the seventh point of the combat order, in addition to the time of readiness to carry out the task, the battalion (company) commander indicates the time of occupying positions, the readiness of the fire system, the sequence and timing of engineering equipment of positions.

After issuing a combat order, the battalion (company) commander organizes interaction, gives instructions on comprehensive support for combat and protection from incendiary weapons, determines the procedure for maintaining communications with units, and also informs the commanders of outposts and units assigned to conduct reconnaissance of the response.

The tasks of the guard posts, the attached reinforcements, as well as the locations of observation posts (observers) are clarified directly on the ground during reconnaissance.

294. Upon receiving information about the appearance of the enemy, the battalion (company) commander reports this to the commander who sent the guard and informs the neighbors.

The guard detachment (outpost) captures or destroys small enemy groups attempting to penetrate the protected units. When superior enemy forces advance, the battalion (company) tenaciously holds its position and ensures the deployment and entry into battle of the protected troops.

In the event of an enemy airborne landing in the security zone, the battalion (company) commander reports to the commander who sent the security force and takes measures to destroy the landing force.

Chapter Eight

COMBAT SUPPORT

295. Combat support consists of organizing and implementing measures aimed at preventing a surprise attack by the enemy, reducing the effectiveness of his attacks on our troops, and creating favorable conditions for an organized and timely entry into combat and its successful conduct.

The following types of combat support are organized in a battalion (company): reconnaissance, protection against weapons of mass destruction, camouflage, engineering support, chemical support and security.

1. Exploration

296. Reconnaissance is the most important form of combat support. It is conducted under any conditions to obtain intelligence about the enemy and the terrain.

The main requirements for reconnaissance are purposefulness, continuity, activity, timeliness and efficiency, secrecy, reliability and accuracy of determining the coordinates of reconnaissance objects (targets). Particularly high accuracy should be

have information about the location of enemy nuclear and chemical attack weapons.

The battalion (company) commander organizing reconnaissance, as well as the units sent to conduct it, must strive by all possible means to obtain and transmit the necessary intelligence information by the established deadline.

297. Reconnaissance in a battalion (company) is conducted with the objectives of establishing: the combat composition, affiliation, combat readiness, position and intentions of the enemy, especially the presence of nuclear and chemical attack weapons, their locations (coordinates) and the degree of readiness for use; strongpoints, locations of fire weapons, especially anti-tank weapons, ambushes and command posts; the nature of the engineering equipment of positions and the system of obstacles; gaps and open flanks in the battle formation; areas of destruction, fires and flooding, zones and degrees of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, possible directions for overcoming and bypassing them; natural obstacles, the passability of the terrain, the condition of roads, water sources, the nature of water obstacles, the presence of crossings and fords.

298. In the battalion and company, military, radiation, chemical, and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance is carried out; in the battalion, in addition, artillery reconnaissance, and in the company, radar reconnaissance.

To conduct military reconnaissance, the following are appointed: in a battalion - combat reconnaissance patrols,

Ambush units (groups), patrol squads (tanks), observation posts (observers); in a company - patrol squads (tanks), observers, and sometimes a combat reconnaissance patrol; in a platoon - an observer. In a battalion (company) operating in a reconnaissance detachment, reconnaissance patrols, patrol squads (tanks), and observers are assigned.

To conduct radiation, chemical and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance, the following are assigned: in a battalion - a chemical observation post, in a company - a chemical observer from among the units (tank crews) specially trained for this purpose.

Artillery reconnaissance in the battalion is carried out by regular and attached artillery units.

To conduct radar reconnaissance, the motorized rifle company sets up radar reconnaissance posts for moving ground targets.

Intelligence is obtained by a battalion (company) during combat through observation, eavesdropping, raids, ambushes, and reconnaissance in force. The battalion (company) also obtains information about the enemy from regimental (battalion) headquarters, units of other branches of the armed forces, special forces, and neighboring units, through interrogation of prisoners and defectors, questioning local residents, and examining captured documents, weapons, and military equipment.

299. A combat reconnaissance patrol is sent out in a force of up to a platoon. If necessary, it may include

The bridge may include an engineering and sapper unit (sappers).

During combat, the patrol usually operates in front of the front or on the flanks of the battalion (company) at a distance that ensures observation and fire support, and in the absence of direct contact with the enemy - at a distance of up to 10 km.

When assigning a task to a combat reconnaissance patrol, the following is specified: information about the enemy, patrol composition, reconnaissance direction (object), what information and by what time must be obtained, reconnaissance start time and methods of action, procedure for maintaining communications and reporting on reconnaissance results, as well as actions after completing the task, warning signals, control and interaction.

300. A reconnaissance patrol is sent out in force of up to a platoon, which may be accompanied by an engineering and sapper squad (sappers).

The distance between the reconnaissance patrol and the reconnaissance detachment depends on the task being carried out, the enemy's actions, the nature of the terrain and can be up to 10 km.

When assigning a mission to a reconnaissance patrol, the following are specified: information about the enemy, patrol composition, reconnaissance direction (object), what information and by what time to obtain, reconnaissance start time, procedure for maintaining communications and reporting on reconnaissance results, as well as actions after completing the mission. In addition, the procedure for action upon encountering the enemy, warning signals, control and interaction, and, if necessary, information about neighboring and forward-operating sub-

intelligence units, methods of mutual identification, pass and recall.

301. An ambush for the purpose of capturing prisoners, documents, weapons and military equipment of the enemy is set up in the probable direction of his movement by a reconnaissance unit or a specially appointed one, usually as part of a platoon or squad.

In situations of direct contact with the enemy, an ambush is set up at his location under the direction or with the permission of a senior commander (chief). A motorized rifle (tank) platoon, squad (tank), or group of specially selected soldiers and sergeants is assigned to set it up.

When assigning a task to a unit assigned to an ambush, the following is indicated: information about the enemy, the location and time of the ambush, the task, the procedure for actions after its completion, and, if necessary, the procedure for fire support, warning signals, control and interaction, pass and recall.

302. A patrol squad (tank) is dispatched from a unit conducting reconnaissance or performing a combat mission separated from the main forces, to promptly detect the enemy and reconnoiter the area. It operates at a distance that allows for observation and fire support. The patrol squad carries out its mission in an infantry fighting vehicle (armored personnel carrier), on foot, and in winter, on skis.

303. Surveillance of the enemy is organized in all types of combat and is carried out continuously by unit commanders, observation posts, and observers. It is organized

in such a way as to ensure the best possible view of the enemy and the terrain in front and on the flanks. At night and in other conditions of limited visibility, observation is conducted using night vision devices, ground reconnaissance radars, terrain illumination equipment, and is supplemented by eavesdropping.

Observation of the enemy air force is carried out by air observation posts of anti-aircraft units, as well as observation posts (observers) of the battalion (company).

Radiation and chemical observation is carried out by chemical observation posts and observers.

During offensive and defensive operations, a battalion typically has one or two observation posts and one chemical warfare observation post; a company has one or two observers and a chemical warfare observer. During offensive operations, encounters, and marches, a battalion (company) is assigned observers and a chemical warfare observer.

The battalion's observation and chemical observation posts consist of two or three observers, one of whom is designated as the senior. The post is equipped with observation devices, a large-scale map or diagram of the area, an observation log, a compass, a watch, communications equipment, and warning signals. The chemical observation post also has radiation and chemical reconnaissance equipment.

When setting a task for an observation post (observer), the following are indicated: landmarks, information about the enemy and its units, location

The observation post (observer), the observation sector, what to pay special attention to, the likely approach directions of enemy aircraft (helicopters), the procedure for reporting observation results, and warning signals. The chemical observation post (observer) is also given the time to turn on radiation and chemical reconnaissance devices and the procedure for sending signals about radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination.

304. Radar reconnaissance posts for ground moving targets are usually deployed in conjunction with observation posts (observers), primarily for reconnaissance at night and in other conditions of limited visibility. The post is manned by a specially trained operator from the company.

When setting a task, the operator is usually given the following: the location of the post deployment, the reconnaissance sector and the direction or areas of terrain on which to focus special attention, the procedure for conducting reconnaissance and reporting the results.

The radar operator must have a terrain map, a reconnaissance log, a compass, a watch and a means of communication.

305. A raid as a method of conducting reconnaissance is organized for the purpose of capturing prisoners, documents, weapons and military equipment, as well as for the destruction (disabling) of nuclear and chemical attack weapons, command posts and other important enemy facilities. It is carried out by a unit leading

reconnaissance, with all or part of its forces and assets, at the direction of the senior commander (chief), and sometimes by decision of the unit commander conducting the reconnaissance. Its actions may be supported by fire from assigned assets.

When assigning a task to a unit allocated to carry out a raid, the following is indicated: information about the enemy, the location and time of the raid, the task and the procedure for action after its completion, and, if necessary, the procedure for fire support, warning signals, control and interaction.

306. The interrogation of prisoners and defectors in a battalion (company) is conducted briefly to obtain only the information necessary for the battalion (company) to conduct combat. The information obtained is reported to the senior commander (chief). After interrogation, prisoners and defectors are immediately delivered to regimental (battalion) headquarters.

Intelligence obtained from interrogating prisoners and defectors, as well as from questioning local residents, must be verified.

Captured enemy documents, weapons, and military equipment are sent to the commander (chief) who sent the reconnaissance, along with an indication of where, when, and under what circumstances they were captured or found. Any inscriptions or marks are prohibited on captured documents.

307. Intelligence information is reported in a timely manner to the senior commander (chief), and is communicated to the necessary extent to subordinates, interacting units and neighbors.

Intelligence reports must be reliable, concise, and clear. They typically include the following: the enemy, when and where it was detected, the nature of its actions, the location of the reconnaissance unit, and the commander's decision on further action.

Information about the enemy's nuclear and chemical attack means, about sudden changes in its actions and new means of combat are reported immediately.

308. Unit commanders assigned to reconnaissance are prohibited from having any data about their troops on topographic maps, and all unit personnel are prohibited from having personal and service documents. —

309. Reconnaissance in a battalion is organized on the basis of the decision of the battalion commander and the reconnaissance instructions of the senior commander (chief).

When organizing reconnaissance, the battalion commander usually specifies the reconnaissance tasks, the order of their implementation and what forces and means to use for this.

The battalion chief of staff directly organizes reconnaissance within the battalion. He assigns tasks to units assigned to reconnaissance, determines the procedure for their execution, organizes the preparation and deployment of reconnaissance units, manages and communicates with them, collects and processes intelligence information, and reports it to the commander and higher headquarters, as well as informs the commanders of subordinate units, cooperating units, and neighboring units.

Reconnaissance in a company is organized by the company commander based on his decision and the reconnaissance instructions of the battalion commander (chief of staff).

310. A battalion (company) may be assigned to a reconnaissance detachment and to conduct reconnaissance in force. A reconnaissance detachment is assigned a reconnaissance zone or direction, while a battalion (company) assigned to reconnaissance in force is assigned - the immediate objective and the direction of further advance.

A battalion (company) assigned to a reconnaissance detachment is usually provided with units of engineering and chemical troops; a battalion (company) assigned to conduct reconnaissance in force is provided with the necessary reinforcements, and its actions are supported by air strikes, artillery fire, and other fire weapons.

311. A reconnaissance detachment carries out missions through observation, ambushes, raids, and, if necessary, combat. The detachment engages in combat when it is impossible to obtain information about the enemy by other means or when it is necessary to destroy (capture) an important objective.

To reconnoiter the enemy and the terrain, the reconnaissance detachment sends out reconnaissance patrols, the number and composition of which depend on the mission being carried out, the enemy's actions, and the nature of the terrain. The units remaining after the reconnaissance patrols are dispatched constitute the main body of the reconnaissance detachment.

The battalion (company) commander follows the main forces of the reconnaissance detachment. To clarify information about the enemy and more thoroughly

After studying it thoroughly, he can be sent out on reconnaissance patrols.

312. When clarifying the received task and assessing the situation, the battalion (company) commander assigned to the reconnaissance detachment must determine what intelligence information must be obtained and by what time, study the terrain in the reconnaissance zone, outline the route and order of movement of the main forces of the reconnaissance detachment, determine the number, composition and tasks of reconnaissance patrols, the probable lines of encounter with the enemy and the order of actions on them, as well as after the completion of the task.

313. In the combat order, the commander of the battalion (company) assigned to the reconnaissance detachment indicates:

— information about the enemy;

— the task of the reconnaissance detachment;

— reconnaissance patrols: composition, direction (object) of reconnaissance, task and start time of reconnaissance, procedure for actions after completing the task, procedure for maintaining communications and reporting on the results of reconnaissance;

— of the main forces of the lonne, direction (route) — place in the co-divisions of movement, time of passing the starting point and the order of immediate protection;

— time of readiness to perform a task;

— your place and deputies.

After issuing a combat order, the battalion (company) commander specifies the procedure for action upon encountering the enemy, measures for protection against weapons of mass destruction and other types of support, warning signals, control and interaction, and, if necessary, information

about neighboring and forward operating reconnaissance units, methods of mutual identification, the order of passing the front line of one's troops, passing and recalling.

314. During an offensive, a reconnaissance detachment, using gaps and open flanks in the enemy's battle formation, rapidly penetrates into the depth of his defense, conducts reconnaissance of positions and strongpoints, determines the areas of location and direction of advance of the second echelons (reserves), the presence and nature of fortifications and obstacles, including the location of nuclear mines, the positions of nuclear and chemical attack weapons, artillery firing positions, the location of command posts and other important objects, contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods, and directions for overcoming or bypassing them.

As the enemy begins to retreat, the reconnaissance detachment quickly reaches the flanks and escape routes of its main forces, determines their composition and direction of retreat, the composition and nature of the rearguard actions, the positions and lines prepared for defense in depth, and their occupation by troops; the presence and nature of obstacles and barriers, especially nuclear mines; captures crossings over water obstacles and other important objects along the escape routes, holds them with part of the forces until the arrival of units of the advancing troops and continues to carry out the assigned task.

315. In anticipation of a meeting battle, a reconnaissance detachment usually advances along roads to the line of a possible meeting with the enemy.

At maximum speed. When approaching the line of a likely encounter with the enemy, reconnaissance patrols and the main forces of the detachment operate covertly, usually off-road, moving from one vantage point to another, carefully scanning roads and other directions along which the enemy is likely to move.

When encountering enemy reconnaissance and security forces, reconnaissance patrols and the main forces of the detachment bypass them, secretly penetrate to the main forces of the enemy, establish their composition, direction of movement, locations in columns of nuclear and chemical attack weapons, time of passage of important lines, the beginning and lines of deployment, positions of nuclear and chemical attack weapons, artillery firing positions, locations of command posts.

During a counter-battle, a reconnaissance detachment conducts reconnaissance of the enemy's main forces, using open flanks and gaps in his battle formation, penetrates into the depths, and identifies the composition of the second echelons (reserves) and the direction of their advance.

316. In a defensive situation, in the absence of direct contact with the enemy, a reconnaissance detachment may be sent out for the timely detection of the enemy's advance and deployment, to determine the composition and direction of action of its main group, the positions of nuclear and chemical weapons, artillery firing positions, and the location of command posts. During a defensive battle, the reconnaissance detachment determines the enemy's grouping, determines the approach

second echelons (reserves), the direction and lines of their entry into battle.

317. When reconnoitering a water obstacle, the reconnaissance detachment establishes the presence, composition and nature of the enemy's actions on its own and opposite banks, the nature of the water obstacle and the state of its floodplain.

A reconnaissance detachment advances stealthily on a broad front toward a water obstacle. If the enemy is present on the approaches to the obstacle, the detachment identifies their strongpoints, establishes gaps in the battle formation, and, using these, penetrates the obstacle. It determines its width, depth, current speed, bottom profile, steepness and soil of the banks, the presence of obstacles on the banks and in the water, areas suitable for crossing, the presence of crossings, their condition, and then crosses to the opposite bank.

While conducting reconnaissance of the enemy on the opposite bank, the reconnaissance detachment identifies his strongholds, unoccupied or weakly defended areas, the location of fire weapons, second echelons (reserves), the presence and nature of obstacles.

If it is impossible to cross to the opposite bank, reconnaissance of the enemy defending it is carried out by observation from one's own bank; in this case, the reconnaissance detachment carries out the crossing to the opposite bank together with the advance detachment or with units of the first echelon of the main forces.

318. To reconnoiter a populated area, depending on its size, the reconnaissance detachment sends out one or more reconnaissance

The main body of the detachment remains outside the settlement until its outskirts are inspected by reconnaissance patrols, and then moves in behind them.

319. In the mountains, a reconnaissance detachment typically advances along roads, valleys, and ridges, conducting reconnaissance by successively inspecting and observing commanding heights. Reconnaissance patrols and patrol squads (tanks) are dispatched to inspect roads, trails, gorges, and other areas off the line of movement where the enemy may be located. The deployment of reconnaissance patrols and patrol squads (tanks) in the mountains is usually reduced.

In high-mountain areas and in hard-to-reach areas, reconnaissance is carried out by foot patrols, provided with mountain equipment and trained in techniques for overcoming mountain obstacles.

320. In the forest, a reconnaissance detachment usually advances along roads and clearings. Reconnaissance patrols or patrol squads (tanks) are sent out to inspect the forest away from the reconnaissance detachment's direction of movement. Forest edges, clearings, entrances to ravines, hollows and exits from them, corduroy roads, inter-lake defiles, bridges, and other places where enemy ambushes are most likely are especially carefully inspected. The distance traveled by reconnaissance patrols and patrol squads (tanks) in the forest is usually reduced.

321. When conducting reconnaissance at night, ground-based reconnaissance radar stations, night vision devices and lighting equipment are used.

Terrain. Particular attention is paid to elevated areas, the outskirts of populated areas, forest edges, and other locations where the enemy may be present. Ambushes and raids are often set up to capture prisoners, weapons, and military equipment. The distance of reconnaissance patrols is usually reduced. Units must strictly observe blackout conditions and act suddenly, decisively, and daringly.

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322. Reconnaissance in force is conducted by decision of the senior commander (chief) for the purpose of verifying and refining information about the enemy. It is organized and conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth for the offensive.

During reconnaissance in force, all commanders of the units on whose offensive front it is being carried out are at command and observation (observation) posts and personally study the enemy, especially the location of his fire weapons.

2. Protection against weapons of mass destruction

323. Defense against weapons of mass destruction in a battalion (company) is carried out in order to minimize the damage to units by nuclear, chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons of the enemy, to maintain combat effectiveness and to ensure the successful completion of combat missions. It is organized in full during combat both with and without the use of weapons of mass destruction and includes: dispersed

unit deployment and periodic change of their deployment areas; engineering equipment of areas and positions occupied by units; use of protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain; warning units of an immediate threat and the beginning of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction, as well as of friendly nuclear strikes, alerting them to radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination; anti-epidemic, sanitary-hygienic and special preventive medical measures; identifying the consequences of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction; ensuring the safety and protection of personnel during operations in contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods; eliminating the consequences of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction.

324. The dispersal of units is carried out taking into account the tasks to be performed, the protective and concealing properties of the terrain, and the protective properties of combat and other equipment. It should minimize unit losses and not impede command, control, interaction, formation of battle (marching) order, or combat.

The change of areas (positions) is carried out, as a rule, by order or with the permission of the senior commander (chief), secretly and in a short time.

325. Engineering equipment of areas and positions occupied by units consists of the construction of fortification structures (open and covered trenches, trenches, trans-

shafts, communication passages, dugouts and shelters for personnel, trenches and shelters for combat and other equipment).

Shelters with special equipment must ensure the safe stay of personnel without personal protective equipment.

The battalion (company) commander determines the order of deployment of engineering equipment. It should begin immediately upon the battalion's (company's) arrival in the designated area.

326. The use of protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain weakens the impact of damaging factors of enemy weapons of mass destruction on personnel, weapons, combat and other equipment and material resources.

Units in combat, on the march and when stationed on site must skillfully use forests, ravines, hollows, gullies, reverse slopes of heights, underground workings, caves and other natural shelters.

Warning of units about an immediate threat and the beginning of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy is carried out by the battalion (company) commander in accordance with the order (signal) of the regiment (battalion) headquarters or on the basis of intelligence data. 327. Upon receipt of this warning, units continue to carry out their assigned tasks and take measures to ensure their protection and transition to operations in conditions of the use of weapons of mass destruction,

Alerts to units are provided immediately via all means of communication using uniform, constantly active signals: "Radiation Hazard" for radioactive contamination, and "Chemical Alert" for chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination. Alert signals are issued at the direction of the battalion (company) commander. If chemical contamination is detected, chemical observation posts (observers) issue alert signals independently.

Upon receiving warning signals about radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological (biological) contamination, personnel on foot or in open vehicles don personal protective equipment; in closed armored personnel carriers, wear respirators (gas masks); in infantry fighting vehicles and tanks, close hatches, doors, embrasures, and shutters, and activate the NBC protection system. — Personnel in shelters activate the collective defense system.

Anti-epidemic measures include: studying the sanitary and epidemiological situation in the area of operations (location) of units, co-328. administering preventive vaccinations to personnel and using emergency preventive measures, and carrying out disinfection measures.

Sanitary and hygienic measures consist of strict compliance with established hygienic requirements for accommodation, nutrition

water supply of units, compliance with the rules of personal and public hygiene.

Special preventive medical measures include the use of antidotes, antibiotics, antiradiation and other protective drugs.

329. Identifying the consequences of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction includes determining losses of personnel, weapons, combat and other equipment, as well as the scale and nature of contamination, destruction, fires, and flooding. This is carried out through the personal observation of the battalion (company) commander, based on reports from units, and data from various types of reconnaissance and dosimetric monitoring.

Based on the data received, a decision is made to withdraw units from the dangerous area, restore their combat capability, eliminate the consequences of the enemy’s use of weapons of mass destruction, and continue the battle.

330. Ensuring the safety and protection of personnel during operations in contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods is achieved by: knowledge by commanders of the radiation, chemical and bacteriological (biological) situation in the area of operations, changes in the terrain that occurred as a result of nuclear strikes, and the degree of radiation exposure of personnel; timely and skillful use of individual and collective protective equipment, fortifications, the protective properties of combat and other equipment and terrain;

choosing the most appropriate methods to overcome contaminated zones and strictly observing the rules of conduct for personnel in these areas.

When operating in radioactively contaminated areas in dry weather, on foot or in open vehicles, personnel wear respirators, protective coats, socks, and gloves. In areas of chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, personnel wear gas masks, protective coats, socks, and gloves. Personnel in closed armored personnel carriers wear respirators (gas masks), and in infantry fighting vehicles and tanks, they close hatches, doors, embrasures, and shutters and activate the NBC protection system. When operating in radioactively contaminated areas in wet weather, on foot, personnel wear only skin protection.

Protective equipment is removed by order of the battalion (company) commander based on readings from radiation and chemical reconnaissance devices.

Zones with high levels of radiation, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, areas of destruction, fires, and flooding are generally bypassed. If bypassing is impossible, zones with high radiation levels are traversed with maximum speed in directions that ensure the least damage and contamination of personnel and combat equipment. Specially trained patrol units may be dispatched to determine bypass routes and directions for traversing zones with high radiation levels.

(crews) on infantry fighting vehicles (tanks) and other combat vehicles.

In a battalion, the battalion chief of staff maintains records of radiation doses for companies, individual platoons, officers, and warrant officers; in a company, the company commander maintains records of radiation doses for sergeants and soldiers. Reports on personnel exposure are submitted daily; reports on the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction and on a single exposure in excess of 100 rads (roentgens) are submitted immediately. 331. During the elimination of the consequences of the enemy's use of weapons of mass destruction, the battalion (company) commander organizes reconnaissance of the affected area, rescue operations, first aid to the injured, their removal (removal) from the contaminated zone and evacuation to medical stations, emergency preventive measures, dosimetric and chemical monitoring, special treatment, clearing rubble and extinguishing fires, as well as isolation and restrictive measures.

If infected insects, ticks and other disease carriers are detected, disinfestation of fortifications, premises, linen and uniforms is carried out.

332. Defense against weapons of mass destruction of the enemy in a battalion (company) is organized by the battalion (company) commander based on his decision and the instructions of the senior commander (chief).

When organizing protection against weapons of mass destruction, the battalion (company) commander usually indicates: the order of dispersal of units, change of location areas and

use of the protective properties of the terrain and military equipment; warning signals of an immediate threat and the beginning of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy, as well as warnings of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination and actions to be taken; safety measures when operating in contaminated zones, areas of destruction, fires and floods; timing of anti-epidemic, sanitary and hygienic special preventive medical measures; forces and means for eliminating the consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy and the procedure for their use.

3. Camouflage

333. Camouflage in a battalion (company) is organized and carried out for the purpose of concealing the actual location, composition and activities of its units, fortifications and obstacles from all types and means of enemy reconnaissance (optical, radio, radio-technical, radar, etc.).

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This is achieved by: maintaining military secrets; covert placement and movement of units through skillful use of the camouflaging properties of the terrain and conditions of limited visibility, the use of smoke and aerosols, standard camouflage equipment and local materials; painting weapons, combat and other equipment to match the background of the surrounding

terrain; the installation of false structures and objects; timely notification of units about the actions of enemy reconnaissance assets; the introduction of restrictions on the operation of radio and radar equipment; compliance with the rules of covert control of units, the previously established mode of activity of units in the area or at positions, as well as the rules of light, thermal, sound, radio, radio-technical and radar camouflage and the strictest fulfillment of the requirements of camouflage discipline; timely detection and elimination of unmasking signs.

334. Camouflage must be active, convincing, continuous and varied.

It is carried out continuously and, as a rule, by the troops themselves. Demonstrative actions, as well as the installation of false targets and positions, are carried out only by order of the senior commander (chief).

335. Camouflage in a battalion (company) is organized by the battalion (company) commander based on his decision and the camouflage instructions of the senior commander (chief).

When organizing camouflage, the battalion (company) commander usually specifies: the main camouflage measures, the scope, timing and procedure for their implementation; the forces and resources allocated for the implementation of camouflage measures; the procedure for observing camouflage discipline by units.

The absence of instructions from a senior commander (chief) does not relieve the battalion (company) commander from organizing camouflage.

4. Engineering support

336. Engineering support in a battalion (company) is organized and implemented with the aim of creating the necessary conditions for units to advance, deploy, maneuver, and successfully complete combat missions in a timely and covert manner, to increase the protection of personnel and military equipment from all means of destruction, and also to inflict losses on the enemy and hinder his actions.

Success in carrying out engineering support tasks is achieved by: a correct understanding of the tasks of engineering support by unit commanders; high engineering training of unit personnel; skillful use of attached engineering units, their rapid and covert maneuvers and precise interaction with motorized rifle and tank units; continuous engineering reconnaissance of the enemy and the terrain; skillful use of the terrain and local materials in the interests of carrying out engineering tasks.

337. Engineering support in a battalion (company) includes: engineering reconnaissance of the enemy, terrain and objects; fortification of positions and areas where units are located and the implementation of engineering camouflage measures; the construction of engineering obstacles to cover occupied positions; making passages through obstacles and destruction, constructing crossings over obstacles; obtaining, purifying water and equipping a water supply point; equipping and maintaining crossings.

338. Engineering reconnaissance is organized to provide the battalion (company) commander with timely information about engineering measures carried out by the enemy and the state of the terrain in the area of upcoming operations.

It is carried out by reconnaissance units sent from the battalion (company), as well as by attached units of engineering troops.

339. Fortification of strongpoints (positions) or deployment areas occupied by units is carried out for the purpose of effectively employing weapons and combat equipment, as well as protecting personnel, weapons, and equipment from all enemy weapons. This is carried out by the units themselves, with maximum use of mechanization, the use of explosive charges, local materials, and industrially manufactured structures and facilities, and taking into account the protective and camouflaging properties of the terrain. The extent of fortification depends on the availability of forces and resources, time, and situational conditions. The sequence and timing of fortification of strongpoints (positions) or deployment areas of units are determined with regard to maintaining their high combat readiness.

The implementation of engineering camouflage measures consists of the use of standard camouflage equipment, the use of local materials and the camouflaging properties of the terrain or its individual objects (objects), painting equipment to match the background of the surrounding terrain, and equipping false areas.

(strongpoints, firing positions, models) and other events.

340. Engineering obstacles are constructed in all types of combat to inflict losses on the enemy, delay his advance, and hinder his maneuver. Obstacles are typically used to cover important strongpoints, junctions and gaps between units, and exposed flanks.

(company), explosive (anti-tank and In a battalion anti-personnel minefields, groups of mines, mined rubble and objects prepared for destruction) and non-explosive (wire fences and spirals, nets on low stakes, low-visible obstacles, slingshots, hedgehogs and others) engineering barriers are set up.

Engineering barriers are constructed by battalion (company) units and attached units of engineering troops.

341. The battalion (company) carries out the creation of passages through obstacles and destruction and the construction of crossings over obstacles by its own forces, assigned units of engineering troops, using mounted and built-in equipment for military equipment, explosive charges and local materials.

342. Water extraction, purification, and water supply point equipment are typically organized within the battalion using assigned water extraction, purification, and storage equipment. If these are unavailable or unusable, the battalion's water supply is provided by the regiment's resources.

343. The equipment and maintenance of crossings consists of: identifying areas convenient for fording using standard floating combat equipment and organizing landing (ferry) crossings, as well as tank crossings underwater; equipping entrances and exits, marking out directions (routes) for reaching the crossings; deploying crossing equipment and determining the order of crossing units; organizing communications and commandant service at the crossings, their air defense and camouflage.

When operating in the forward detachment, vanguard, or in the direction of the regiment's greatest offensive success, the battalion typically equips and maintains crossings using its own forces and assigned engineering units. Operating as part of the main force, the battalion (company) crosses water obstacles, typically using its standard amphibious combat equipment and crossings equipped by the senior commander (chief). At underwater crossings, fording crossings, and crossings using its own amphibious equipment, commandant's service is organized by the battalion.

344. Engineering support is organized by the battalion (company) commander based on his decision and the engineering support instructions of the senior commander (chief).

When organizing engineering support, the battalion (company) commander usually indicates: the nature, sequence and timing of fortification equipment and camouflage of strong points (positions) or areas of location of the sub-

divisions; the main directions that must be covered by obstacles, what objects must be destroyed (prepared for destruction), the method and time of completing these tasks; the number, places, time and methods of making passages in obstacles, the procedure for their designation, maintenance and passage of units through them; the procedure for units to overcome difficult terrain; the places, type and time of readiness of crossings over water obstacles; the forces and means involved in performing engineering support tasks, and the procedure for using attached units of engineering troops and engineering equipment.

5. Chemical support

345. Chemical support in a battalion (company) is organized and implemented in order to create the necessary conditions for units to carry out the tasks assigned to them in an environment of radioactive, chemical and bacteriological (biological) contamination, as well as to camouflage units with smoke and aerosols and inflict losses on the enemy with incendiary weapons.

Chemical support of a battalion (company) includes: radiation, chemical and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance; timely and skillful use of personal and collective protective equipment; dosimetric and chemical control; special processing of units, weapons, combat and other equipment;

the use of smoke and aerosols, as well as incendiary weapons.

346. Radiation, chemical, and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance is organized to provide the battalion (company) commander with timely information on the radiation and chemical situation, as well as on instances of the enemy's use of bacteriological (biological) agents. It is conducted continuously by specially trained units, crews, and calculations of subunits of all branches of the armed forces and special forces.

The assessment of the radiation and chemical situation in a battalion (company) when the enemy uses nuclear and chemical weapons is carried out on the basis of intelligence data.

Reconnaissance of chemical barriers is carried out by combined arms units together with assigned units of engineering and chemical troops.

347. Timely and skillful use of personal and collective protective equipment ensures reliable protection of personnel from exposure to toxic substances, from the entry of radioactive substances and bacterial (biological) agents into the body and onto the skin, and also reduces the degree of damage from nuclear weapons.

To ensure timely use of personal protective equipment by personnel, gas masks and respirators must be kept in the stowed position at all times (on oneself), protective raincoats, stockings and gloves must be kept in the vehicles when operating on them, and on oneself when operating outside of them.

Skillful use of personal and collective protection equipment is achieved by: constant training of personnel in the use of these means, correct determination of the boundaries and time of transferring personal protective equipment to the "combat" position and removing it; determination of the mode and conditions of operation of structures equipped with collective protection equipment, and the procedure for using the system of protection against weapons of mass destruction.

348. Dosimetric and chemical monitoring is carried out to obtain data for assessing the combat readiness of units and determining the scope of special treatment. This includes determining the radiation doses of personnel and the degree of contamination of people, weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition, and other material resources and objects with radioactive and toxic substances. Dosimetric and chemical monitoring in a battalion (company) is carried out by a chemical instructor and specially trained military personnel.

349. Special processing of units consists of decontamination, decontamination, and disinfection of weapons, combat and other equipment, uniforms, footwear, protective equipment, ammunition, and other material resources, and, if necessary, the sanitary treatment of personnel. This may be partial or complete.

Partial special processing is organized on the instructions of the battalion (company) commander and is carried out by personnel during the

Execution of combat missions under the supervision of unit commanders. In the event of contamination with toxic substances, this is carried out immediately by all personnel. Partial special treatment involves decontaminating, decontaminating, and disinfecting those areas of weapons and equipment that personnel come into contact with.

Personal weapons are processed completely in all cases.

A full special decontamination of units is carried out at the command of the regiment (battalion) commander, typically after completing a combat mission in the units' occupied or newly assigned areas. This includes the complete decontamination, decontamination, and disinfection of weapons, combat and other equipment, uniforms, footwear, protective equipment, ammunition, and other materiel, and, if necessary, the sanitization of personnel.

350. The use of smoke and aerosols is organized to blind the enemy, camouflage friendly units, protect them from the light radiation of nuclear explosions and laser weapons, and counter enemy reconnaissance and weapons control systems. Smoke and aerosols are used in combination with other camouflage measures.

351. Incendiary weapons are used to defeat enemy manpower, destroy enemy equipment, material supplies, and to create fires in the enemy's area of operations. In a battalion (company), incendiary

The body weapon can be used by attached flamethrower units.

352. Chemical support measures are carried out by the forces and resources of battalion (company) units. The most complex and specific chemical support measures may be carried out in the interests of the battalion (company) by chemical troops units, as well as by the forces and resources of the regiment's rear services.

353. Chemical support in a battalion (company) is organized on the basis of the decision of the battalion (company) commander and the instructions on chemical support of the senior commander (chief).

When organizing chemical support, the battalion (company) commander specifies: the procedure for conducting radiation, chemical and non-specific bacteriological (biological) reconnaissance; the procedure and timing of dosimetric and chemical monitoring; the place, time and procedure for conducting special treatment; the procedure and timing of camouflage with smoke and aerosols of units in combat and the forces and means allocated for this; the time and sequence of receiving protective equipment, weapons of chemical troops and checking gas masks.

Chemical support is directly organized by: in a battalion - the battalion chief of staff, in a company - the company commander.

6. Security

354. Security in a battalion (company) is organized with the aim of preventing enemy reconnaissance from penetrating into the location of the protected

units, to exclude a surprise attack by a ground enemy and to provide units with time and favorable conditions for deployment and entry into combat.

Depending on the nature of the missions being performed, a battalion (company) is protected: on the march by a marching guard, in combat by a combat guard, and when stationed by a sentry guard. In addition, in all cases, close protection is organized.

355. Security in a battalion (company) is organized by the battalion (company) commander based on his decision and the instructions of the senior commander (chief).

When organizing security, the battalion (company) commander typically specifies the following: areas to focus on, what kind of security and where, and its composition; the time of dispatch (posting) of the security and its tasks; and also issues clearance. If necessary, he also determines the composition and tasks of the immediate security force and the procedure for organizing surveillance in the regular and attached units.

Direct security and surveillance are organized by unit commanders depending on the task at hand, the conditions of the situation, and the instructions of the senior commander (chief).

The forces and resources allocated for security are determined depending on the situation and the nature of the upcoming actions.

Personnel assigned to security must be in constant combat readiness, comply with the established order of combat duty, the order and order of rest.

and camouflage, demonstrate high vigilance, determination and resilience.

356. Every day, a pass and a recall are established to identify their military personnel.

The pass is the name of the weapon or military equipment, for example: “Assault rifle”, and the response is the name of the settlement, beginning with the same letter as the pass, for example “Astrakhan”.

The pass is communicated verbally to all security personnel, reconnaissance personnel, and individuals sent outside the unit, and at night, within the unit's location. The recall is communicated to the commanders of these units, as well as to individuals sent to convey verbal orders.

A pass is requested from all persons passing through the security line and following the unit's location at night, and a recall is requested from persons transmitting the commander's order and — from the commanders of units conducting reconnaissance.

The order of passage and recall is spoken quietly. Anyone who does not know the order of passage, but who has arrived with the order of recall, is detained. The battalion (company) commander personally interrogates those detained and, depending on the circumstances, allows them to proceed further or sends them under escort to the commander who sent the guard.

Chapter Nine

TECHNICAL AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT

1. General provisions

357. Uninterrupted technical and logistical support is one of the main conditions for the successful conduct of combat by a battalion (company).

The battalion (company) commander bears full responsibility for the timely technical and logistical support of subordinate units. He is obligated to ensure the timely and complete provision of units with weapons, missiles, ammunition, fuel, food, and other materiel; to ensure the maintenance, evacuation, and repair of weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment, and to maintain them in constant combat readiness; to ensure the provision of personnel food, the collection of the wounded and sick, the provision of medical care, and the evacuation of them to the rear.

358. Technical and logistical support in a battalion (company) is organized on the basis of the decision of the battalion (company) commander and the instructions of the senior commander (chief) for technical and logistical support.

When organizing a battle, the battalion (company) commander usually specifies the time and scope of technical maintenance, the order and place of technical and logistical support.

evacuation and repair of weapons, combat and other И
equipment during the preparation period and during the battle; established sizes and deadlines for creating reserves of missiles, ammunition, fuel, food, medical equipment and other material resources, the standards for their consumption and the procedure for delivery; the procedure for the search, collection and evacuation of the wounded and sick; the locations of the deployment of the technical support and rear units of the battalion and the procedure for their movement during the battle (march), the places, time and procedure for replenishing the units with missiles, ammunition, refueling combat and other equipment with fuel; organization of meals for the personnel of the units; the procedure for maintaining communications with the technical support units and The battalion commander, in addition, reports the areas of the location of the technical support and rear units of the regiment, the places of organization of assembly points for damaged vehicles, the routes of delivery and evacuation.

The battalion (company) commander organizes technical and logistical support personally, as well as through the chief of staff, deputy for technical support (senior company technician), battalion support platoon commander (company sergeant major), head of the medical center, and company (platoon) commanders.

359. During the battle, the battalion (company) commander personally, through the chief of staff, deputy for technical affairs (senior company technician) and company (platoon) commanders, exercises control over the technical condition and combat readiness of weapons, combat and other equipment, the consumption of missiles, ammunition, fuel and

timely delivery of them to units; reports to the regiment commander or his deputies for armament and logistics (battalion commander or chief of staff) on the availability and technical condition of weapons, combat and other equipment, on the provision of the battalion (company) with missiles, ammunition, fuel and other material resources, on the presence of wounded and sick and submits requests for replenishment of the battalion (company) with the necessary material resources.

360. In combat, a battalion shall deploy: a technical observation post, a repair and evacuation (repair) group, a combat food point, a refueling and food points, and in defense, in addition, a medical point; in a company - a technical observation post, and in defense, in addition, a combat food point and a company medical post.

Protection against weapons of mass destruction and incendiary weapons, protection and defense of technical support units and rear services are carried out by order of the battalion commander, as a rule, using their own forces and resources.

361. In the battalion (company), stocks of missiles, ammunition, fuel, food and other material resources are created in established quantities, which are contained and transported by the transport of the battalion support platoon, in combat and other vehicles, with weapons and personnel.

The reserves are divided into the expendable part and the emergency (fuel - non-reducible) reserve, which is spent with the permission of the command.

the regiment director, and in urgent cases, with the permission of the battalion commander, with a subsequent report to the senior commander (chief).

In all cases, units are provided with water and, if necessary, fuel.

362. The battalion's (company's) need for materiel for battle is determined taking into account the established expenditure and the necessary reserves by the end of the battle; the provision includes materiel received by the battalion (company).

363. The need for missiles, ammunition, fuel and other material resources, the provision of a battalion (company) with them and consumption rates are calculated in calculation and supply units (combat kits, fuel refills, daily rations, kits) and in other units of measurement.

A combat load is the number of missiles and ammunition installed on a weapon or combat vehicle. A battalion's (company's) combat load is calculated based on all standard weapons (combat vehicles), and in cases of significant shortfalls (more than ten percent), it is calculated based only on the available weapons.

Fuel capacity is the amount of fuel that can be stored in the fuel system of a vehicle (unit) or that provides the established range (operating time). For tracked vehicles and wheeled military engineering equipment, fuel capacity is determined by the capacity of the main tanks and additional tanks that are structurally included in their fuel

systems, for wheeled vehicles (except military engineering vehicles) - the amount of fuel sufficient to provide a cruising range of distances established by the order of the USSR Minister of Defense (determined by the basic consumption standards), and for units - the established number of hours of their operation. Fueling a battalion (company) is calculated for all listed equipment.

Daily ration is the amount of food required to feed one person per day according to established standards. A battalion's (company's) daily ration is calculated based on its roster.

A set of spare parts, tools and accessories for weapons, military and other equipment, as well as clothing, medical and other property consists of a set of items according to a specific list and in a specified quantity.

2. Technical support

364. Technical support of a battalion (company) is organized and carried out for the purpose of maintaining weapons, combat and other equipment, missiles, ammunition and military-technical property in good condition and in constant readiness for combat use, timely replenishment of their consumption and losses, technically correct operation and rapid restoration of failed weapons, combat and other equipment.

365. The deputy battalion (company) commander for technical support (senior company technician) is the direct organizer of technical support in the battalion (company) and

is responsible for the timely technical support of units, the serviceability of weapons, combat and other equipment, their correct use, maintenance, evacuation and repair.

The deputy battalion (company) commander for technical matters (senior company technician) is obliged to: constantly be aware of the situation to the extent necessary to perform his duties, the mission of the battalion (company); organize the preparation of weapons, combat and other equipment for combat; organize and conduct technical observation of combat vehicles in combat, establish the causes of their failure, provide technical assistance to crews in eliminating malfunctions or take measures for evacuation and repair; carry out the transfer of failed combat and other vehicles to the means of the senior commander (chief); Maintain constant communication with the deputy company commanders for technical matters (senior company technicians), the repair and evacuation (repair) group of the regiment (battalion) and the deputy regiment commander for armament (deputy battalion commander for technical matters) and report to them and the battalion (company) commander on the quantity, location and technical condition of weapons, combat and other equipment that are out of order.

366. Technical maintenance is carried out at the time established by the battalion (company) commander before a battle (march) and after completing a combat mission and is carried out by crews, calculations, driver-mechanics (drivers) and unit personnel.

technical support under the direct supervision of the deputy battalion (company) commander for technical support (senior company technician) and platoon commanders. It includes: refueling (topping up) vehicles with fuel; checking the serviceability and readiness for use of weapons, firing and observation devices, units and mechanisms, their cleaning, lubrication, alignment and adjustment; troubleshooting and fastening work; charging (recharging) batteries; checking the completeness and replenishment of weapons, combat and other equipment with spare parts, tools and accessories, cross-country ability enhancement equipment (equipment for underwater driving of tanks) and other standard equipment; checking the presence and serviceability of equipment on vehicles intended for the transportation of personnel, weapons, equipment and property. If necessary, during technical maintenance, replenishment of weapons and combat equipment with ammunition can be carried out.

367. Observation of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) in combat, determination of the reasons for their stoppages, the nature of damage, and timely adoption of measures for their evacuation and repair are carried out by the technical observation post of the battalion (company), which is headed by the deputy battalion commander for technical matters in the battalion, and by the deputy company commander for technical matters (senior company technician) in the company.

368. The evacuation of disabled weapons, military and other equipment is carried out

attached evacuation assets, sometimes combat and other vehicles with of the units. Those combat vehicles in danger of being captured or destroyed by the enemy, as well as equipment requiring the least amount of work, are evacuated first. Combat and other vehicles that cannot be evacuated and repaired by the unit's own forces are transferred to the senior commander's (chief's) resources at the site of their breakdown or along the evacuation routes. Damaged weapons, spent cartridges, and containers are evacuated from units by accompanying transport.

369. Routine repairs of damaged weapons, combat equipment, and other equipment are generally performed at the site of damage or in the nearest shelter by crews, calculations, driver-mechanics (drivers), and repair and evacuation (repair) groups. Repair groups primarily repair weapons and combat equipment that require the least amount of work.

If it is impossible to repair damaged vehicles on site or in the nearest shelter, they are evacuated by the regiment's means to collection points for damaged vehicles.

Depending on the nature of the malfunction, weapons repairs can be performed directly at the unit or in the regiment's repair company. Defective anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles are returned to the regiment's depot.

Repaired weapons, combat equipment and other equipment are immediately returned to their units.

3. Logistics

370. Logistics support for a battalion (company) is organized and carried out with the aim of uninterruptedly meeting the needs of units for material resources, refueling combat and other equipment with fuel, organizing meals for personnel, bath and laundry services, providing medical care to the wounded and sick and their evacuation, as well as providing units with water, and, if necessary, fuel.

371. Expenditures of missiles, ammunition, fuel, food and other material resources must be replenished to the established standards.

Before a battle (march), the battalion (company) commander is obliged to take measures to ensure the timely delivery of missiles, ammunition, and fuel to combat and other equipment.

Missiles and ammunition are delivered to units from the battalion's combat supply point, which is headed by a technician or a squad leader of the supply platoon. In combat, the combat supply point commander organizes the delivery (issuance) of missiles and ammunition at the order of the battalion commander (chief of staff).

Replenishment of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) with ammunition and refueling them during combat are carried out directly in battle formations, and during a march - in areas of halts, daytime (nighttime) rest and upon arrival in the designated area.

impossible to deliver ammunition directly to tanks and
If it is infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel
carriers) at the battle formations, vehicles carrying
ammunition and fuel are moved as close as possible to them.
Tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel
carriers) are secretly approached one by one to replenish
ammunition and refuel. The supply platoon commander is
responsible for delivering ammunition and fuel to units, while unit
commanders are responsible for the timely replenishment of
ammunition and the organized refueling of vehicles.

The delivery of materiel is usually carried out: from the
regiment's logistics company to the battalion by regimental
transport vehicles; from the battalion's logistics platoon to the
companies by battalion transport vehicles. In certain cases, at the
direction of the senior commander (chief), battalion transport
vehicles are used to deliver materiel from the regiment's
logistics company to battalion units.

Missiles, ammunition and fuel are delivered to battalion
units based on verbal requests from company and platoon
commanders and orders from the battalion commander (chief of staff).

372. Food is stored in protective containers and transported in
the support platoon. Emergency food supplies are kept in kit
bags, tanks, and infantry fighting vehicles (armored
personnel carriers).

Provision of hot meals to battalion personnel is organized through the battalion food supply point. Hot meals are prepared and issued, as a rule, three times a day; if three meals a day are not possible, with the permission of the regiment (battalion) commander, personnel are provided hot meals twice a day, with part of the daily food ration issued in dry form.

The preparation, delivery, and distribution of hot meals to units is organized by the commissary chief in accordance with the instructions of the battalion chief of staff, who determines the number of personnel, the units, and the time for preparing the food, as well as the delivery and distribution procedures for the battalion units. If necessary, food servers are assigned from the units to deliver the food to the units.

Food preparation, distribution, and consumption are generally organized outside contaminated zones. In cases of forced food service in radioactively contaminated zones, food preparation, distribution, and consumption are carried out: at radiation levels up to 1 rad/h — in the usual manner; from 1 to 5 rad/h — in decontaminated facilities; above 5 rad/h — in closed decontaminated facilities.

For cooking in radioactively contaminated areas, mainly canned and concentrated products in closed containers and packaging that do not require complex culinary processing are used.

In areas contaminated with toxic substances, it is permitted to prepare and eat food only in special buildings equipped with filter and ventilation units.

In areas contaminated with bacterial (biological) agents, the preparation and consumption of food is permitted only after thorough disinfection of the area, field kitchens and equipment, as well as complete sanitary treatment of personnel.

Food and water contaminated with radioactive, toxic substances and bacterial (biological) agents are prohibited from consumption.

373. Units are supplied with water for drinking and domestic purposes from the battalion's water supply point. The use of water from other sources is prohibited. Water is generally supplied to units by order of the battalion chief of staff. Water for cooking in contaminated zones is delivered in sealed containers.

374. The release of clothing and equipment in a combat situation is carried out based on the list of personnel according to current standards (for the summer and winter periods), taking into account the established sizes of reserves and the exchange (replacement) fund.

Personnel are usually washed once a week with a mandatory change of a complete set of underwear and is carried out in the order established by the senior commander (chief).

375. Medical support in a battalion (company) in a combat situation is organized for the purpose of searching for the wounded and sick on the battlefield (in the affected areas), providing them with timely first and pre-medical (paramedic) medical care, collecting, transporting (removing) them from the battlefield (from the affected areas) and preparing for evacuation, as well as for the purpose of preventing the occurrence and spread of diseases in units.

First aid to the wounded and sick is provided on a self-help and mutual-aid basis by company medical instructors and platoon medics at the site of injury or in the nearest shelter, as well as by personnel of units assigned for rescue operations and medical evacuation measures in areas of mass destruction. Pre-medical (paramedic) care for the wounded and sick is provided at the battalion medical station.

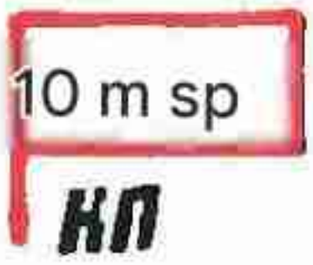
The collection, removal (transportation) of the wounded from the battlefield (from the affected areas) to the battalion medical station is carried out with their personal weapons and gas masks by the forces and means of the battalion medical station, and, if necessary, by additional personnel and vehicles allocated by the battalion (company) commander.

If a battalion has a significant number of wounded and sick, the seriously wounded and seriously ill are evacuated first. Lightly wounded soldiers who do not require hospitalization are sent to their units after receiving medical care.

Appendix 1

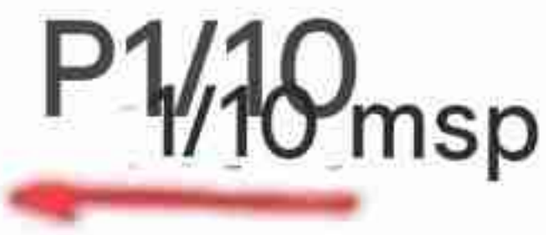
CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS USED IN COMBAT DOCUMENTS

Control rooms and communications

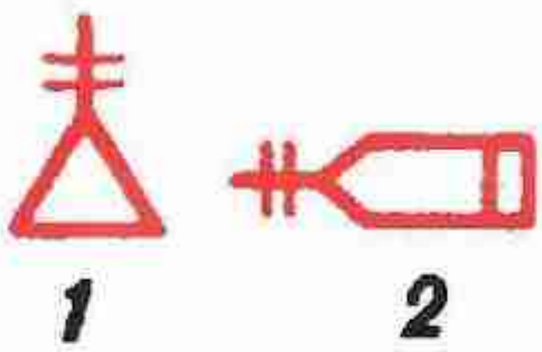


Regimental command post (headquarters)

Command and observation point (headquarters) battalion



Command and observation point (headquarters) of the battalion on the move



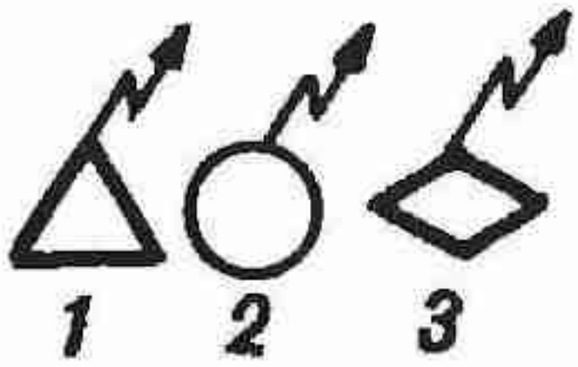
Command and observation post of the company commander: 1 - on foot: in order, 2 - in an infantry fighting vehicle (on other equipment and the tank company commander - with the appropriate insignia). Command and observation post of the platoon commander - with one dash

Observation post (post) with indication of affiliation. With letters: A - artillery observation post, B - air observation post, I - engineering observation post, X - chemical observation post, technical observation post. The color of the sign - according to the branch of the armed forces T-

Traffic control post or traffic controller (K - commandant post, KPP checkpoint, KTP - checkpoint)

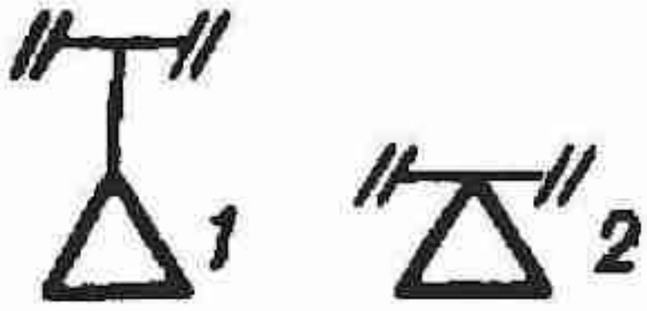
Communication nodes: 1 - field mobile, 2 - stationary

Radio receiver. Digital - type of radio receiver

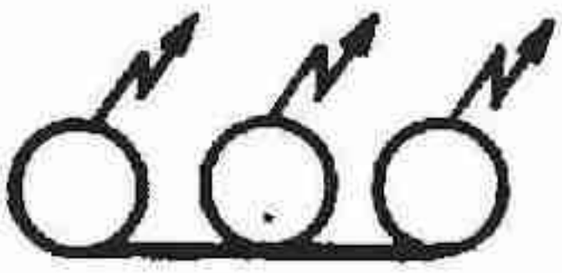


Radio stations: 1 - mobile, 2 - portable, 3 - in a tank (infantry fighting vehicle, armored personnel carrier, on a vehicle - with appropriate signs)

Mobile radio relay station with directional antenna



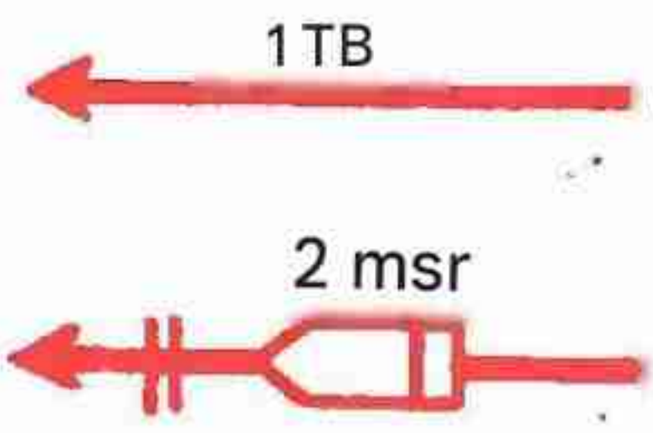
Reconnaissance radar stations: 1 for air targets, 2 for ground targets



Radio network of portable radio stations (other radio stations - with appropriate signs)

Radio direction of mobile radio stations (other radio stations - with appropriate signs)

March, reconnaissance and security



A column of a motorized rifle or tank unit with the corresponding inscription: 1 - general designation, 2 - a motorized rifle company on an infantry fighting vehicle (on other equipment of a tank company - with the corresponding signs). 2 - a column of a battalion and platoon - with three and one dashes, respectively.

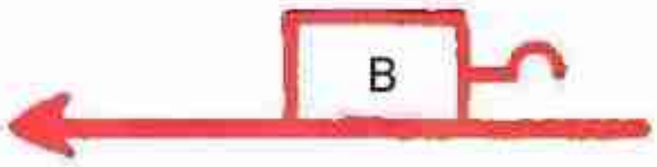
Column of branches of the armed forces and special forces with the corresponding inscription: 1 - general designation, 2 - artillery division (units of other branches of the armed forces - with the corresponding signs). Column of a battery (company) and platoon - with two and one dashes, respectively.

1 mcp with 1/2 tr

Lead (side, rear) patrol outpost as part as part of a reinforced motorized rifle company on infantry fighting vehicles (on other vehicles and of a tank company - with the appropriate insignia). GPZ as part of a platoon and the lead patrol - with one dash; vanguard or forward detachment as part of a battalion - with three dashes and the appropriate inscription.

Mobile obstacle detachment with indication of affiliation (OOD - movement, support detachment clearance GRAZG - obstacle group)

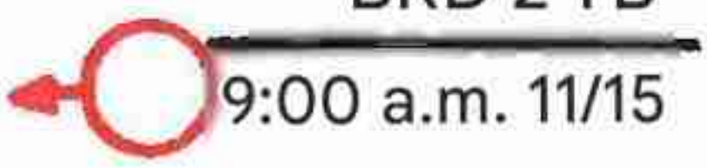
Column of the battalion's support platoon (another unit of the ty-with the corresponding la — inscription)



Technical closure of the battalion (P-regiment)

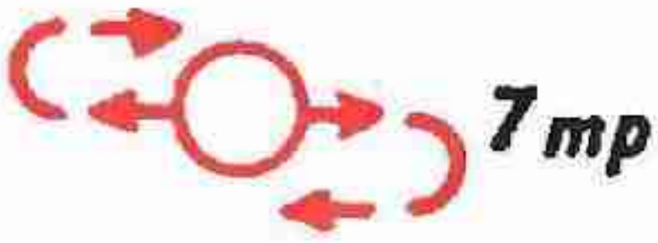
Reconnaissance squad

Patrol squad on an infantry fighting vehicle (on an armored personnel carrier and patrol tank - with appropriate signs)



Combat reconnaissance patrol with an indication of its affiliation and position at a certain time (ORD - separate reconnaissance patrol, RD D - reconnaissance reconnaissance patrol, OFRD - officer reconnaissance patrol, RG - reconnaissance group, IRD - engineering reconnaissance patrol, HRD - chemical reconnaissance patrol). The color of the badge corresponds to the branch of service. —

Foot patrol (2-3 soldiers)



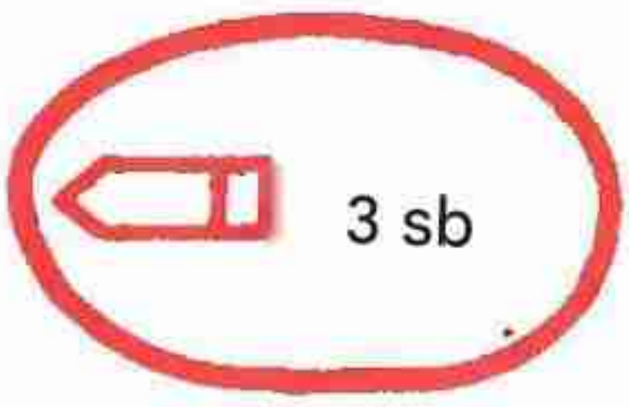
Foot patrol (patrol route indicated by a dotted line)

Secret

Unit (group) conducting the search (raid), indicating the accessories

Unit (group) in ambush

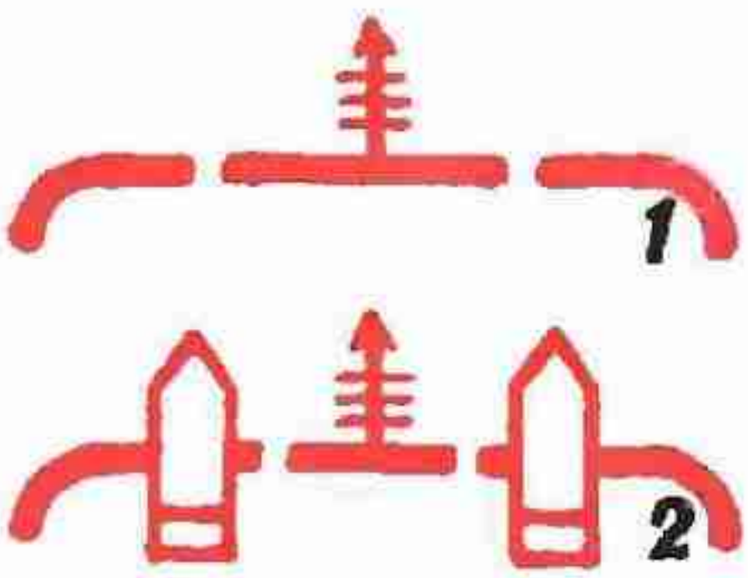
Location and actions of units



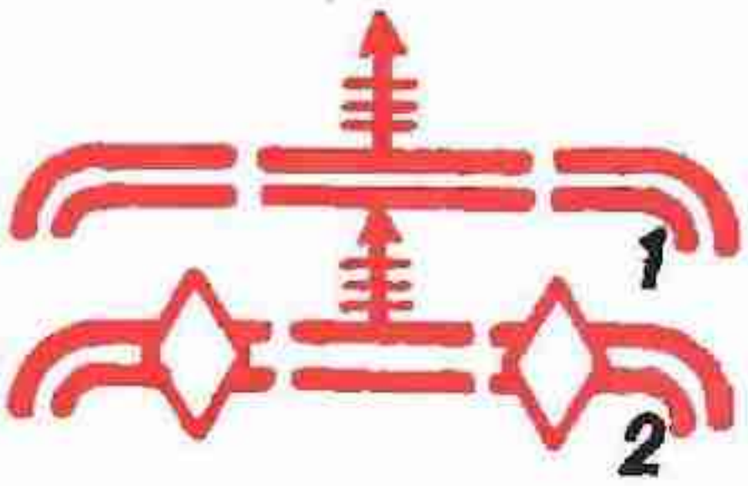
The area occupied by a motorized rifle (tank) unit, with a corresponding inscription. A sign corresponding to the equipment with which the unit is armed may be placed before or above the inscription.

An area occupied by a unit of a special forces or troops, with a branch of the armed corresponding inscription. A sign corresponding to the equipment with which the unit is armed may be placed before or above the inscription.

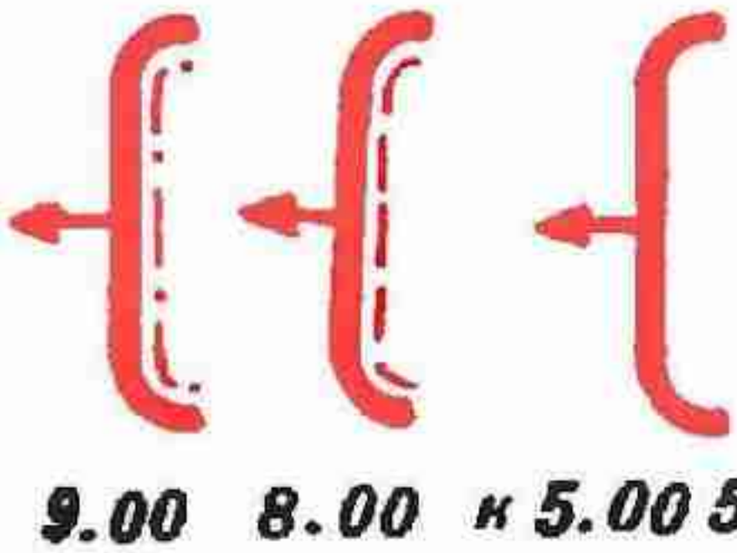
Direction of the unit's advance



The battalion's immediate mission: 1 - general designation, 2 - motorized rifle battalion on infantry fighting vehicles (on other vehicles and a tank battalion - with the appropriate signs). The company's immediate mission - with two dashes; the platoon's combat mission - with one dash.



The subsequent task of the battalion: tank-1 designation, 2nd battalion — general (motorized rifle battalion on equipment - with the appropriate signs)



General designation of the position of units at a certain time with the corresponding inscription (the position of motorized rifle units on equipment and tank units can be indicated with the corresponding signs) with

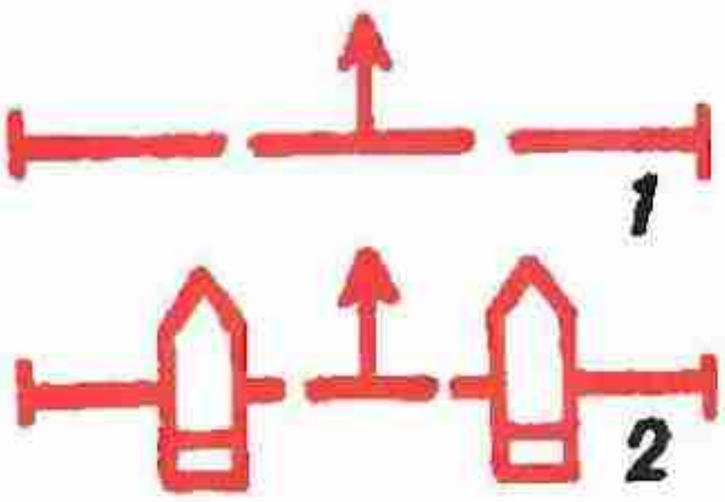
Combat order of a machine-gun platoon on foot (anti-tank machine-gun and grenade launcher with corresponding signs)

The threshold of a probable encounter with an enemy

Initial line (point), line (point) of regulation, initial line for forcing, line of entering into combat of the second echelon

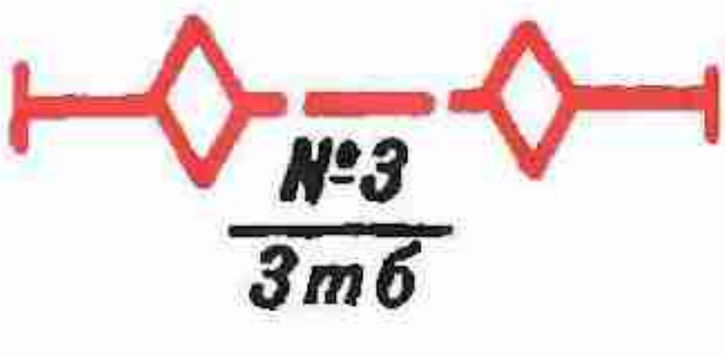
Front (line) occupied by units

Deployment line into battalion columns. Into company and platoon columns, and one dash. — respectively, with two columns



The line of transition to the attack of motorized rifle and tank units: 1 - general designation, 2 - motorized rifle unit on infantry fighting vehicles (on other equipment and tank units - with the corresponding signs)

Dismounting line of a motorized rifle unit



The firing line of a tank unit with its number indicated (a motorized rifle unit on an infantry fighting vehicle - with the corresponding sign)

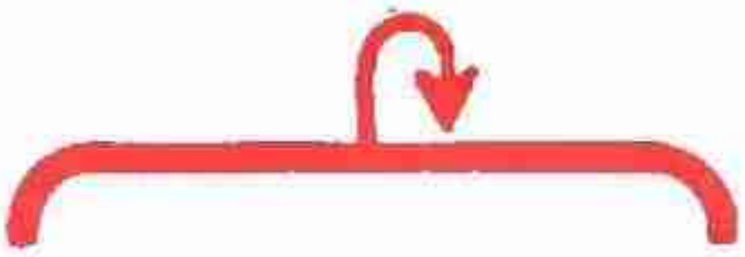
anti-tank platoon deployment line with the number indicated (grenade launcher, anti-tank its machine gun, machine gun with the corresponding signs). The color of the sign depends — on the branch of the armed forces.

Mining frontier

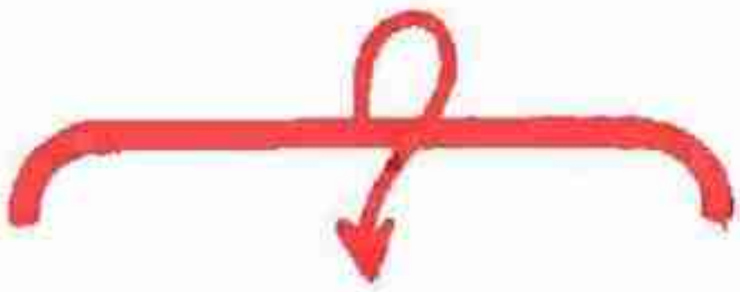
The landing area for helicopters with the composition and time of landing indicated (on other means with appropriate signs) —

Landing pad (landing site)

The area and points of landing of the amphibious assault force



The unit was stopped at the border

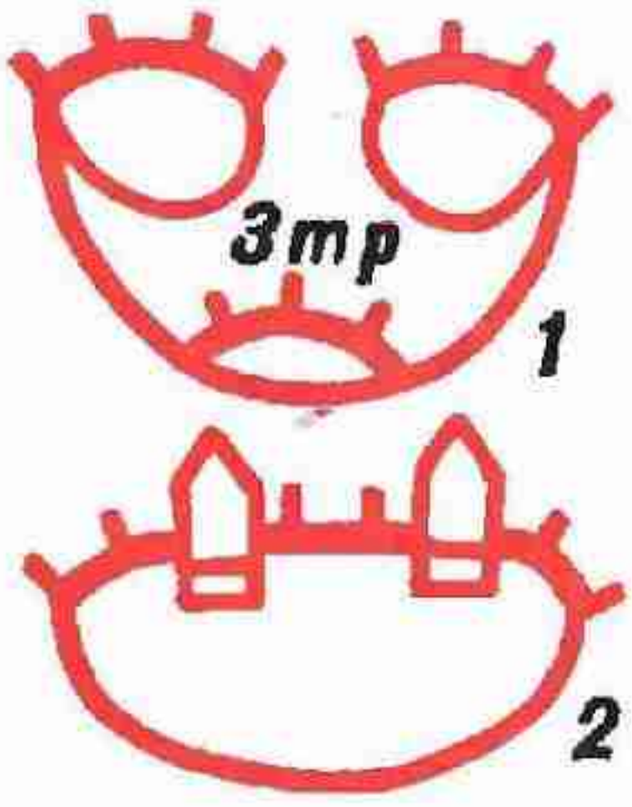


Withdrawal of the unit from the occupied line

The dividing line between the shelves

The dividing line between battalions

A defensive line (position) not occupied by a unit



The location of the unit in defense with the corresponding inscription: 1 - general designation, 2 - defense area (strongpoint) of the motorized rifle unit on the BMP (on other equipment and tank units - with the corresponding signs)

2/26 19 May 5.00
12.8

Place of capture of the prisoner with indication of his affiliation and time of capture

3/36 mn 12 md
8.00 12.6

Place of seizure of documents of the murdered person with indication of its ownership и and time of seizure of documents

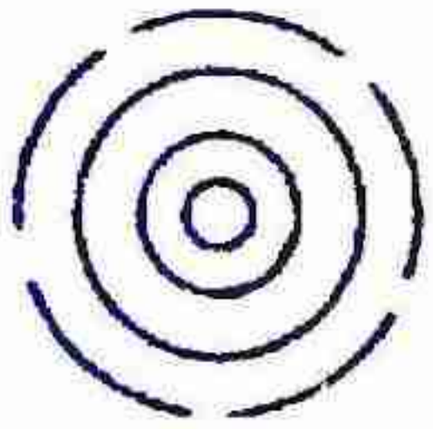
Weapons of mass destruction and protection against them

015
1/5 horde

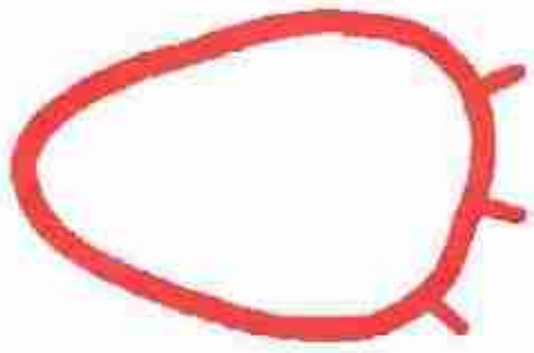
40-B
"4"+1.10

A planned nuclear strike with the indication of the object (target) number, the unit (subunit) carrying out the strike, the power of the charge (40 kt), the type of explosion (A - airborne, H - ground, surface, P - underground, underwater) and the time of the explosion

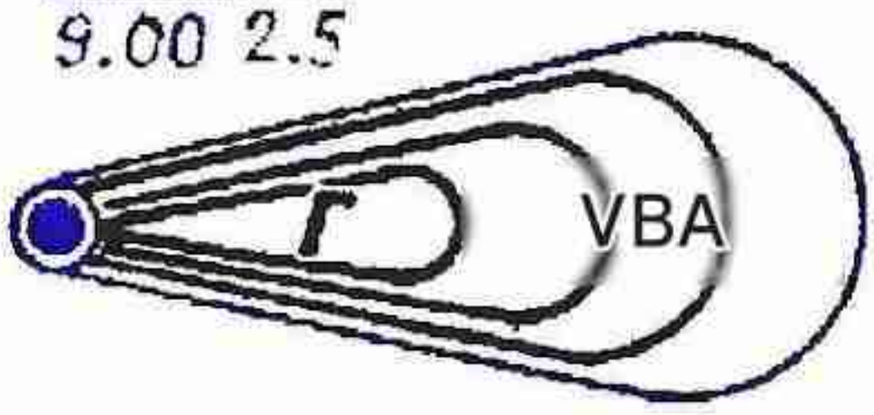
Safe removal line (protrusions - towards the nuclear explosion)



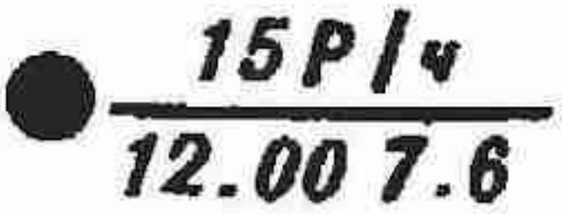
The area of destruction resulting from an enemy nuclear explosion, with the boundaries indicated: continuous destruction (inner circle), continuous rubble in forests and populated areas (middle), slight destruction (outer), the dotted line or shaded part of the circle is the zone of neutron impact on exposed personnel



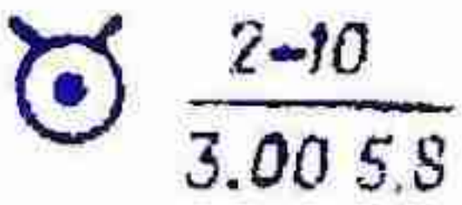
The area (section) of the fire and the direction of its spread. The smoke area is marked in black.



Zones of radioactive contamination according to reconnaissance data — (A - moderate, B - strong, C - — dangerous, D - extremely dangerous) with an indication of the power (10 kt), type (H) and time of the explosion

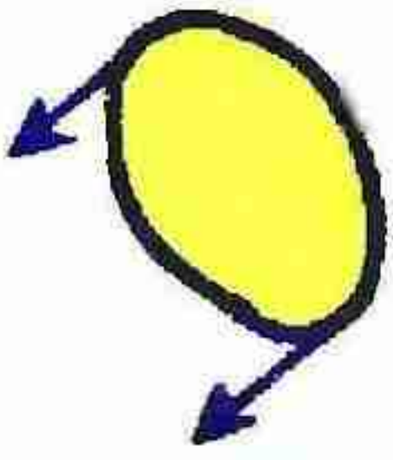


Radiation level measurement point with indication of radiation level and measurement time



Enemy nuclear mine with indication of charge power (2 kt), installation depth (10 m) or type of explosion and detection time

Chemical bomb field. The sign for detonated bombs is — painted yellow.



Zaran
9.00 3.7

An area (region) contaminated by the enemy with toxic substances, indicating the direction of spread of contaminated air, the type of toxic substance and the time of use (detection)

Plague
9.00 2.8

An area of terrain (district) contaminated by the enemy with bacterial (biological) agents, indicating the pathogen and time of use (detection)

αθ. - on palm 7.00 5.6

Use of incendiary liquid with indication of the means of application, type of incendiary substance, operation and time of application

Puso — special point processing (DP - degassing point)

No. 1 — Degassed passage with indication of its number and width (3 m)

C ← C 10 — An arrow to indicate the north-south direction

Small arms and artillery

Light machine gun

Company (mounted) machine gun

Hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher

Automatic grenade launcher

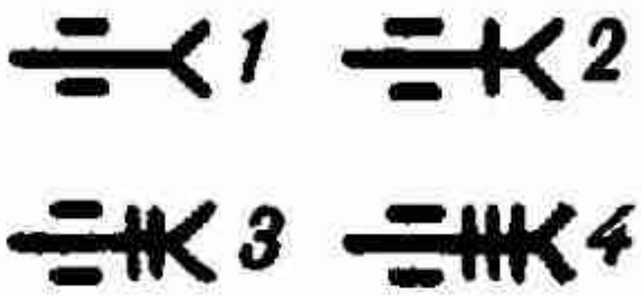
Anti-aircraft missile system of the Strela-2 type

Anti-aircraft machine gun mount

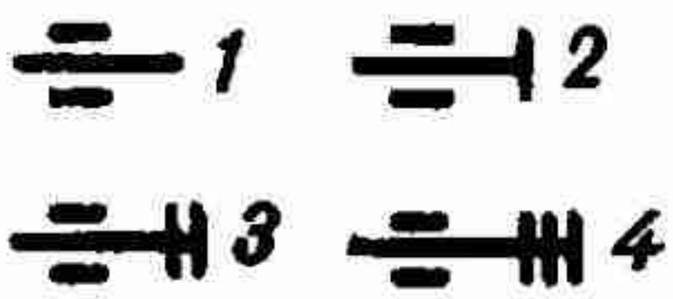
Mounted anti-tank grenade launcher

1 2 — Portable anti-tank guided missile systems: 1 - anti-tank machine gun platoon, anti-tank platoon 2 —

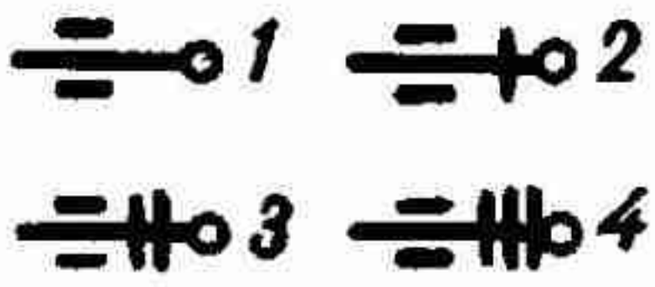
1 2 — Flamethrowers: 1 - jet (infantry), 2 - heavy (heavy infantry) (light-jet--



Anti-tank guns: 1 - general designation, 2 - caliber up to 85 mm, 3 - caliber up to 100 mm, 4 caliber over 100 mm —



Guns: 1 - general designation, 2 - caliber up to 100 mm, 3 - caliber up to 152 mm, 4 - caliber over 152 mm

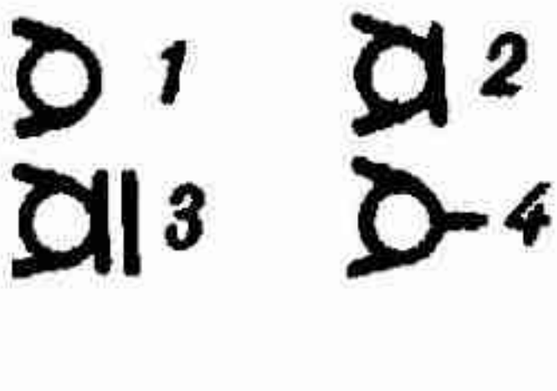


Howitzers: 1 - general designation, 2 - 2 - caliber up to 122 mm, 3 - caliber up to 155 mm, 4 - caliber 155 mm more

A weapon that uses nuclear munitions. The symbol depends on the type and caliber of the weapon.

Self-propelled howitzer of 122 mm caliber (other calibers, self-propelled guns and self-propelled mortars - with appropriate signs)

Combat vehicles of rocket artillery: 1 - general designation, 2 - medium caliber -

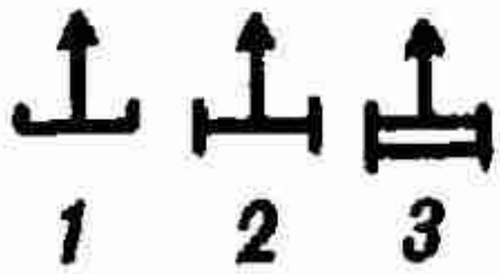


Mortars: 1 - general designation, 2 - small caliber, 3 - medium caliber, 4 - automatic

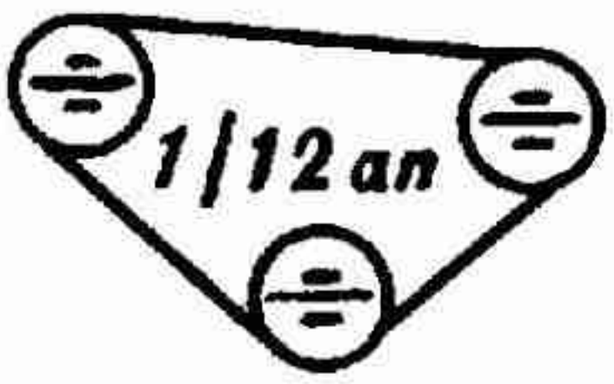
Anti-aircraft guns: 1 - general designation, 2 - small caliber, 3 - medium caliber

Self-propelled anti-aircraft guns: 1 - without a radar complex, 2 - with a radar complex

Combat vehicle of the short-range anti-aircraft missile system. The sign depends on the type of keta and the vehicle



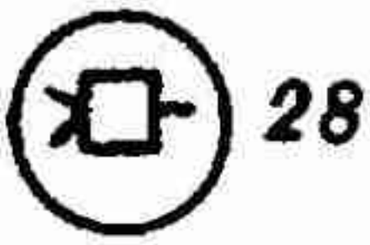
Anti-aircraft missile launchers: 1 - short-range, 2 - short-range, 3 - medium-range. The sign of an anti-aircraft weapon is a battery in a circle, a platoon in a rectangle.



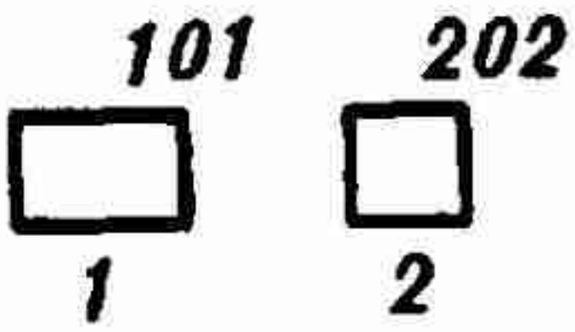
Area of artillery firing positions with indication of the location of batteries (anti-aircraft artillery - with the corresponding sign)

Battery of 100 mm guns in a firing position (other batteries with corresponding signs) - with corresponding

Mortar platoon at a firing position (other artillery platoons and an automatic grenade launcher platoon with appropriate signs and color)



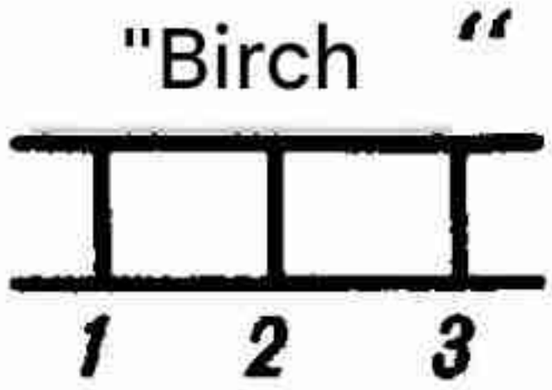
Fire at a single target with indication of the target number



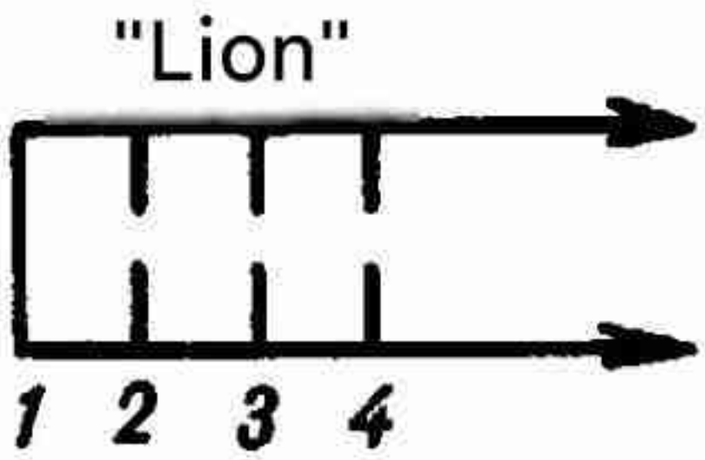
Concentrated fire with target number indication: 1 – barrel artillery, 2 – rocket artillery. Target (area) dimensions – to map scale

A ka tsiya" "

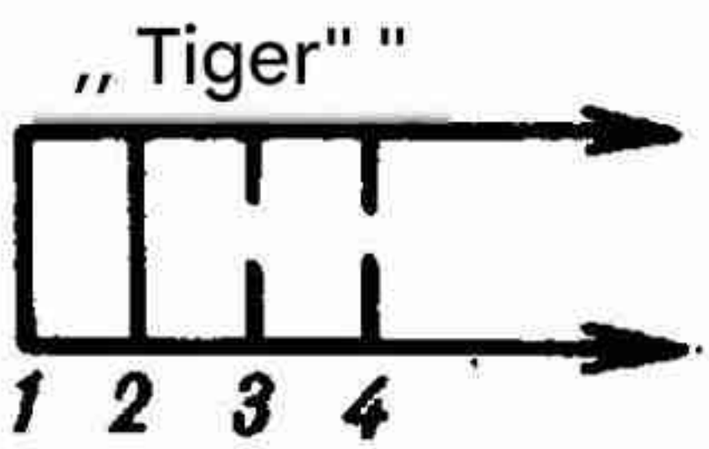
A single stationary obstruction light with its code name indicated. The length of the section is shown to map scale.



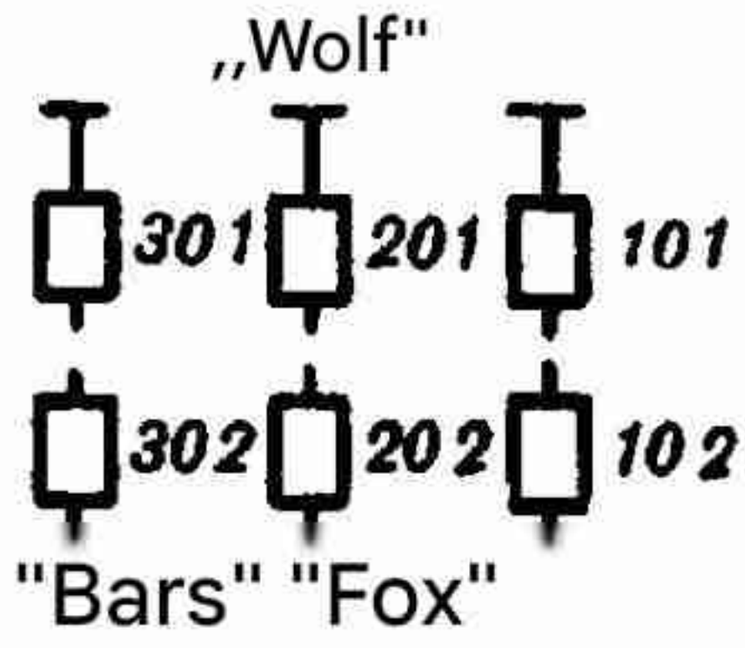
A deep, stationary barrage fire at three lines, with its code name and line numbers indicated. The length of the lines (sections) is to map scale.



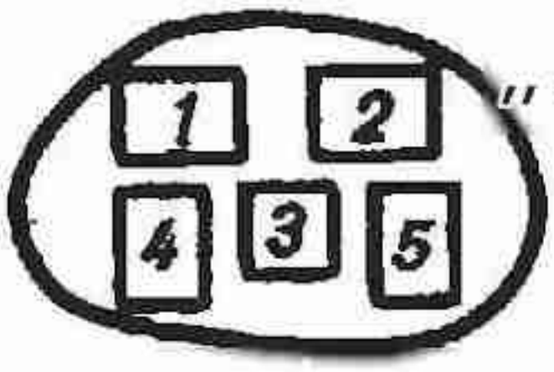
A single mobile obstruction light with its code name and line numbers (a solid line is the line at which firing begins, and dotted lines are the lines to which the fire is planned to be transferred). The length of the lines (sections) is shown on the map scale.



Double mobile barrage fire with its code name and line numbers indicated (solid lines indicate the first two lines, along which fire is opened and conducted simultaneously; dotted lines indicate subsequent lines). Line (section) lengths are to map scale.



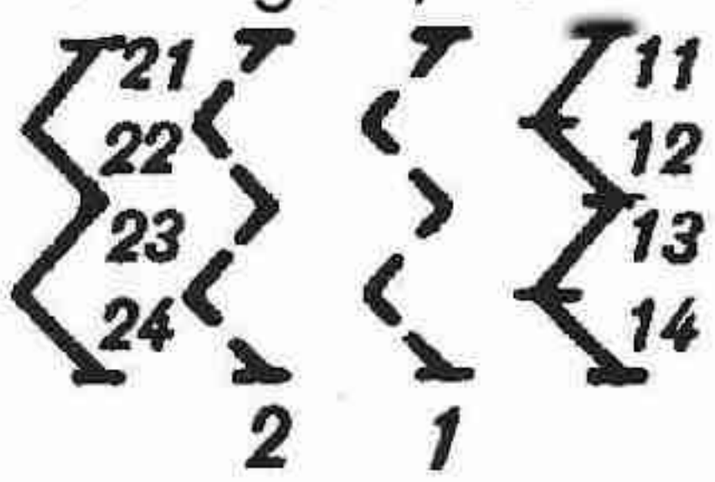
Sequential concentration of fire with indication of conventional names of lines and numbers of targets or areas (solid lines are lines along which it is planned to fire simultaneously; in double PSO, solid lines connect targets on two lines, in triple PSO, on three, etc.). Lines and targets are on a map scale



„ Jupiter "

Massive fire with indication of its code name and section numbers

"Tiger", Fox"



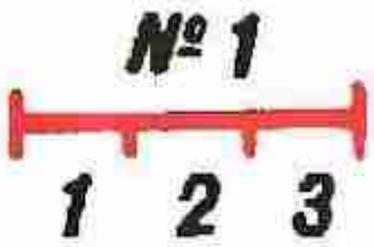
A barrage indicating the conventional names of the lines, areas for divisions and their numbers, as well as the numbers of intermediate lines

The boundary of the fire zone (firing sector). For artillery - in black

Additional firing sector boundary. For artillery, in black.

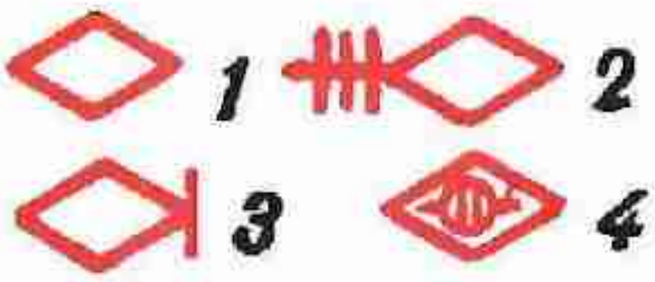
measures

Concentrated fire of a motorized rifle company with an indication of its number and the fire areas of the platoons (tank company, motorized rifle, tank and grenade launcher platoons with the corresponding inscription) С —



The line of defensive fire of a grenade launcher platoon with its number and the fire areas of the squads indicated

Armored vehicles, cars and helicopters



Tanks: 1 - general designation, 2 - battalion commander, 3 - floating, 4 - flamethrower

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A tank equipped with a complex of anti-tank weapons

Tank and infantry fighting vehicle equipped with mine trawls

Tank with bulldozer attachment

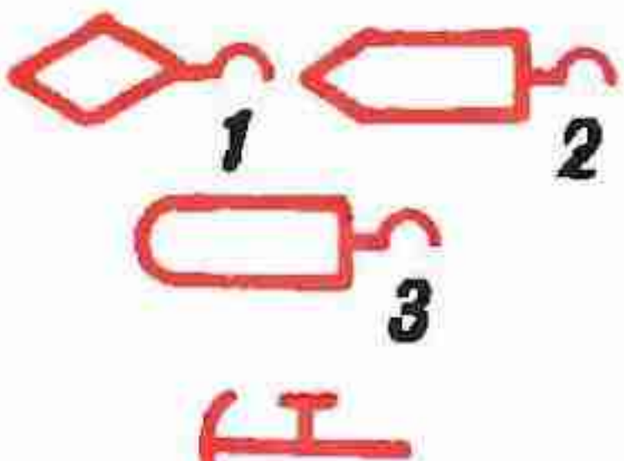
Tank equipped with a snowplow

Infantry fighting vehicle

Armored personnel carrier

Combat reconnaissance and combat reconnaissance patrol vehicle

Car and car with trailer. Color of the badge according to the branch of the military



Tractors: 1 - tank, 3 - automobile. 2 - goose-color.

Motorbike

Ambulance car (porter wheeled) (trans-

Helicopters: 1 - general designation, 2 - combat, 3 - transport

Engineering facilities and structures

Tank-launched bridge

Tracked floating transporter

Tracked self-propelled ferry (ferry-bridge vehicle)

Engineering equipment on a wheeled base (TMM heavy mechanized bridge, PKT track layer)

Engineering equipment on a tracked chassis (BAT - tracklayer, IMR engineering mine clearing vehicle, GMZ tracked minelayer)

Pontoon park with indication of type (PMP pontoon-bridge park, TPP park) heavy pontoon

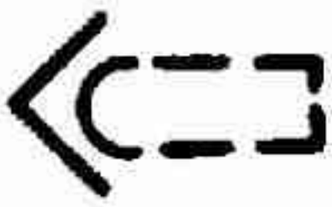
A trench with a covered gap (panel), occupied by a squad

Trench with a communication passage

A weapon in a trench (tank, mortar, and other fire weapons with corresponding signs). The color of the trench sign is the same as the color of the fire weapon sign.

Open type observation structure. Closed type triangle is painted black.

TOM



Car shelter (for other types of equipment appropriate color) — with appropriate signs and

Dugout

Shelter with indication of protection level (2) and capacity (25 people)

Open gap

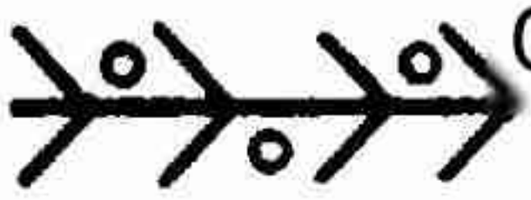
Covered gap

Escarpment (counterscarp) with length indicated (0.5 km)

Low-visibility fencing (wire spiral, low-stake net, thrown wire). To designate electrified fencing, a sign is placed

Anti-tank ditch with its length indicated (0.7 km)

Anti-tank obstacles with (2) — indication of metal, RC - iron-type (CCT concrete), number of rows and length (150 m)

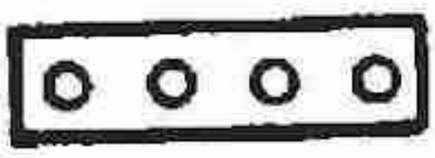


Mined rubble with its length indicated (0.4 km)

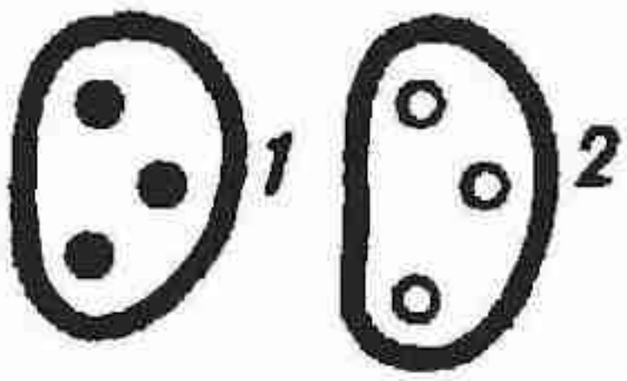
Wire fencing (number of lines - number of rows)

XXXX 2-400 A section of hedgehog fencing with the number of rows (2) and length (400 m) indicated

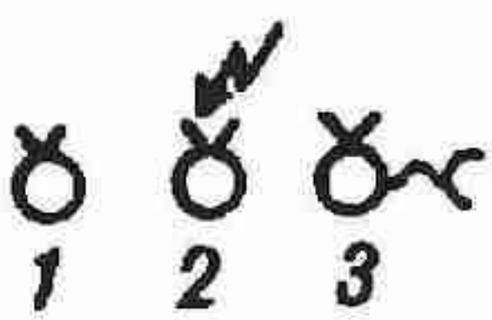
Anti-tank minefield



Anti-personnel minefield



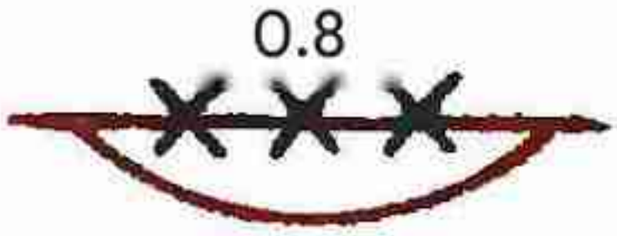
Minefields laid by remote mining equipment: 1 anti-tank, 2 anti-personnel



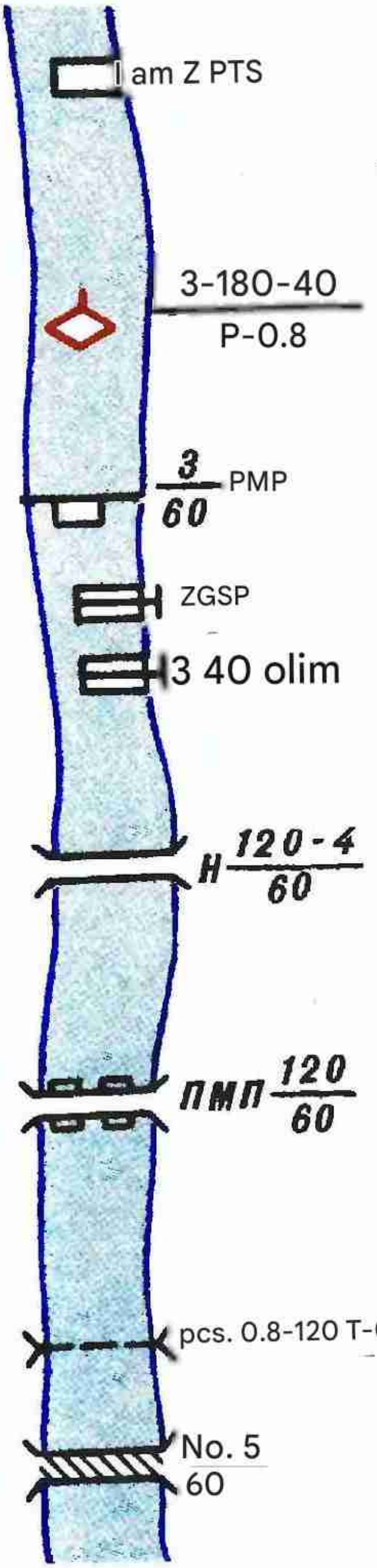
Landmines: 1 - unguided, 2 - radio-controlled, 3 - wire-controlled

A passage in the barrier with its number and width (10 m) indicated

Destroyed bridge (object)



Destroyed (faulty) section of road with indication of its length (0.8 km) and detour



Landing crossing with indication of the quantity (3) and type of landing and ferry vehicles (PTC medium floating — transporter)

Tank crossing under water with indication of depth (3 m), width of water obstacle (180 m), width of route (40 m), nature of bottom (P - hard, T - rocky) and — current speed (0.8 m/s) sand

Ferry crossing indicating the number of ferries (3), carrying capacity (60 t), type of fleet (PMP) or ferry vehicle (GSP - tracked self-propelled ferry, ferry-bridge machine) IMM

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A bridge on rigid supports with an indication of its type (L - low-water, H - high-water, P - underwater, D - wooden, K - stone, M - metal, RC - reinforced concrete), length (120 m), width (4 m) and load capacity (60 t)

Bridge on floating supports with indication of the type of park (PMP), bridge length (120 m) and load capacity (60 t)

Ford with indication of its depth (0.8 m), length (120 m), bottom type (T - hard, P - sandy, V - viscous) and current speed (0.5 m/s)

Ice crossing with indication of its number and carrying capacity (60 t)

(C - well, R - spring, K - well) with indication of productivity (8 m^3/h)

The route of the unit's movement, indicating its number and distance (100 km) from the starting point (point)

Technical support and logistics units and their facilities

Collection point for damaged vehicles with indication of affiliation (D - divisional, P - regimental), number and type of equipment (bt - armored tank, avt - automobile)

and evacuation) group on (repair-repair an armored personnel carrier (on a tank tractor, infantry fighting vehicle and automobile - with the corresponding signs) indicating the affiliation (P - regimental, B - battalion) of the equipment being mounted (tank, armored avt. - automobile) and the type of re- (bt -

Regimental warehouse with indication of affiliation (G - fuel, PI - food, V - clothing; artillery — weapons and ammunition, VTI - military-technical property, — avt - motor-tractor property, BT - armored property - in black)

Medical station of the regiment with indication of affiliation

Battalion medical station with indication of affiliation

Company medical post with indication of affiliation

Gunner-medic

Ambulance transport post

Battalion refuelling point with indication of affiliation (P battalion food point)

Battalion combat food supply point with indication of affiliation

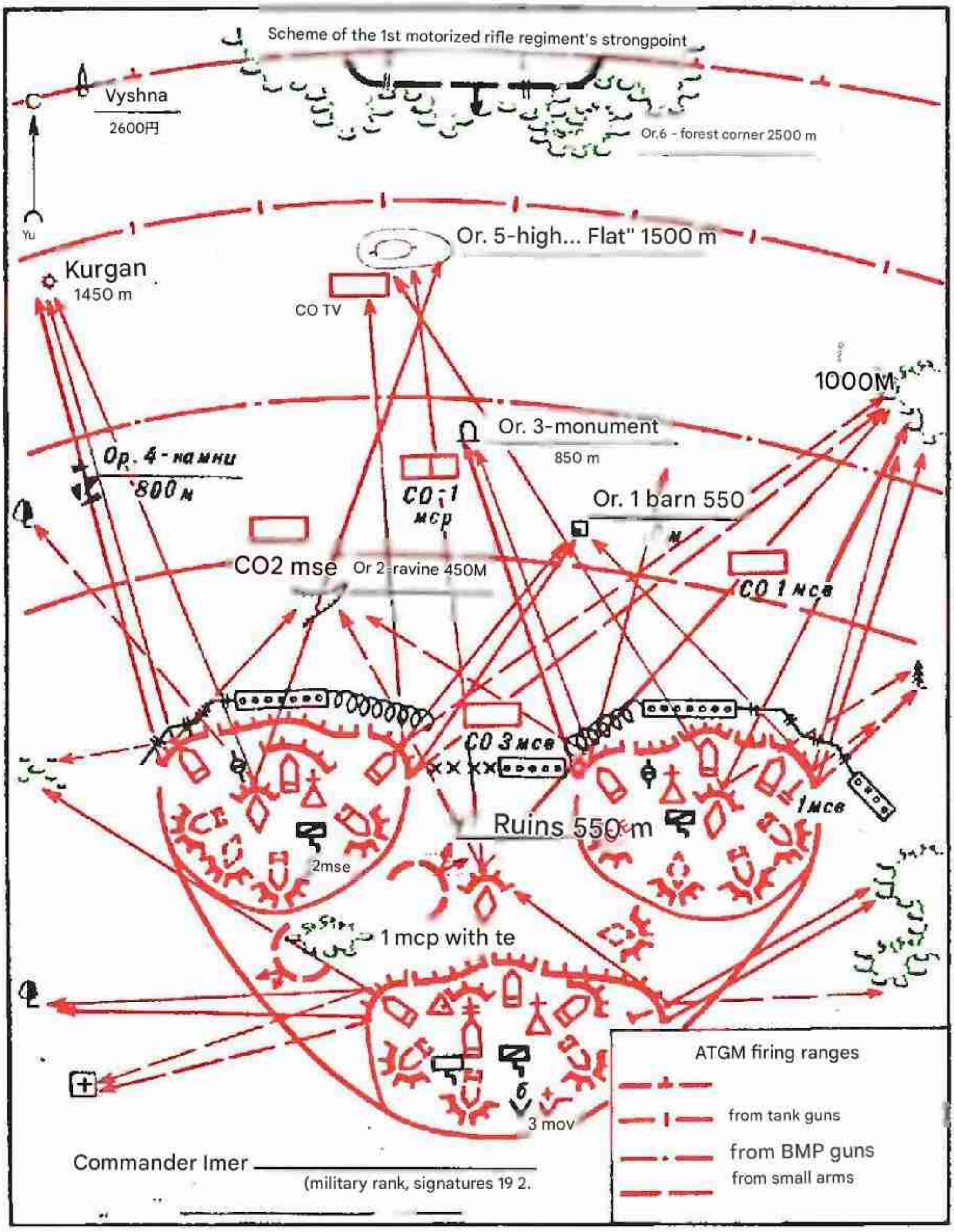
Company combat food supply point with indication of affiliation

Service point on the route (G - refueling, P - food, T - technical assistance, O - rest and warming, with a red cross - — medical)

Appendix 2

STRONGPOINT DIAGRAM OF A REINFORCED MOTORIZED RIFLE COMPANY ON AN IFV

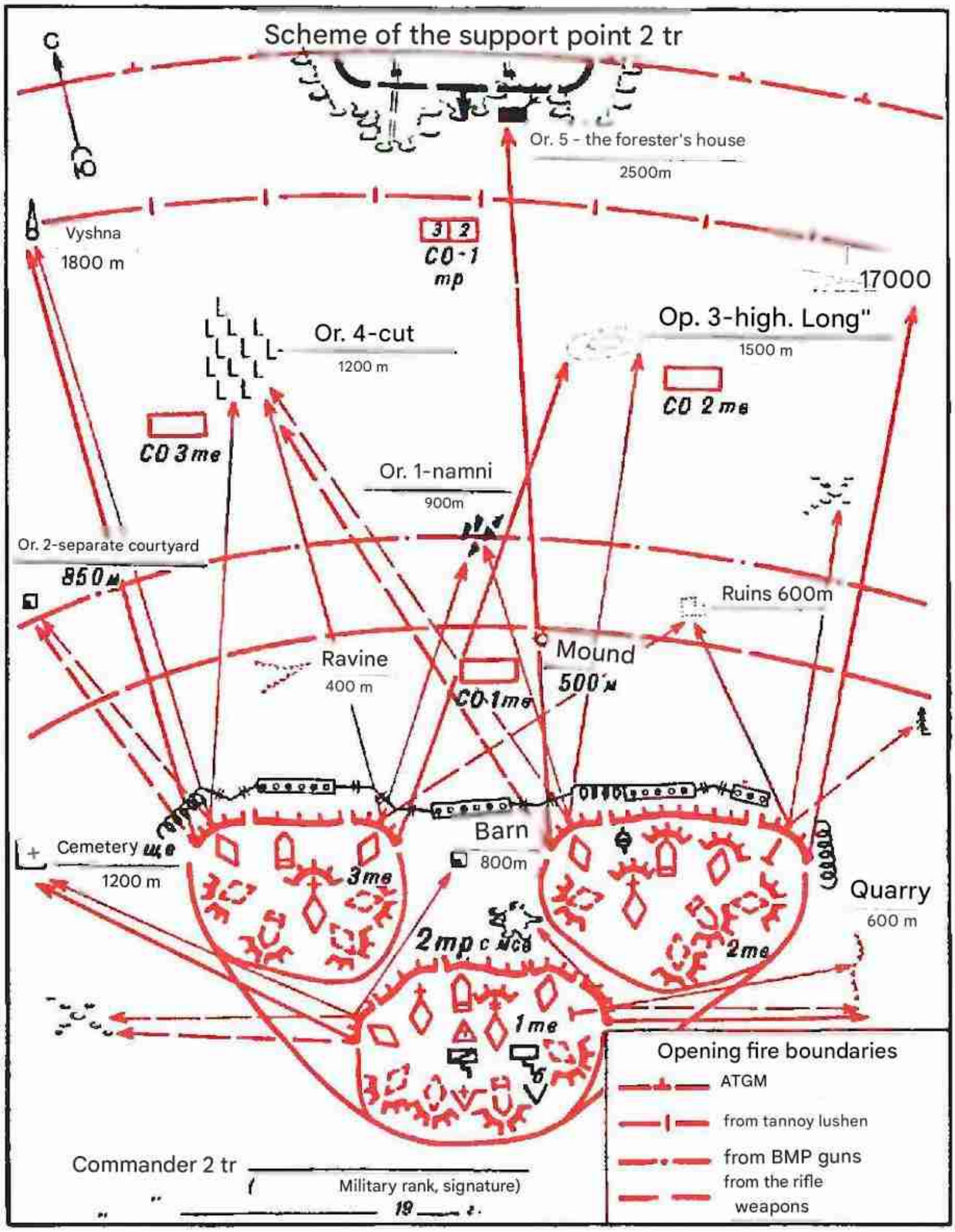
option



Appendix 3

STRONGPOINT DIAGRAM OF A REINFORCED TANK COMPANY

option

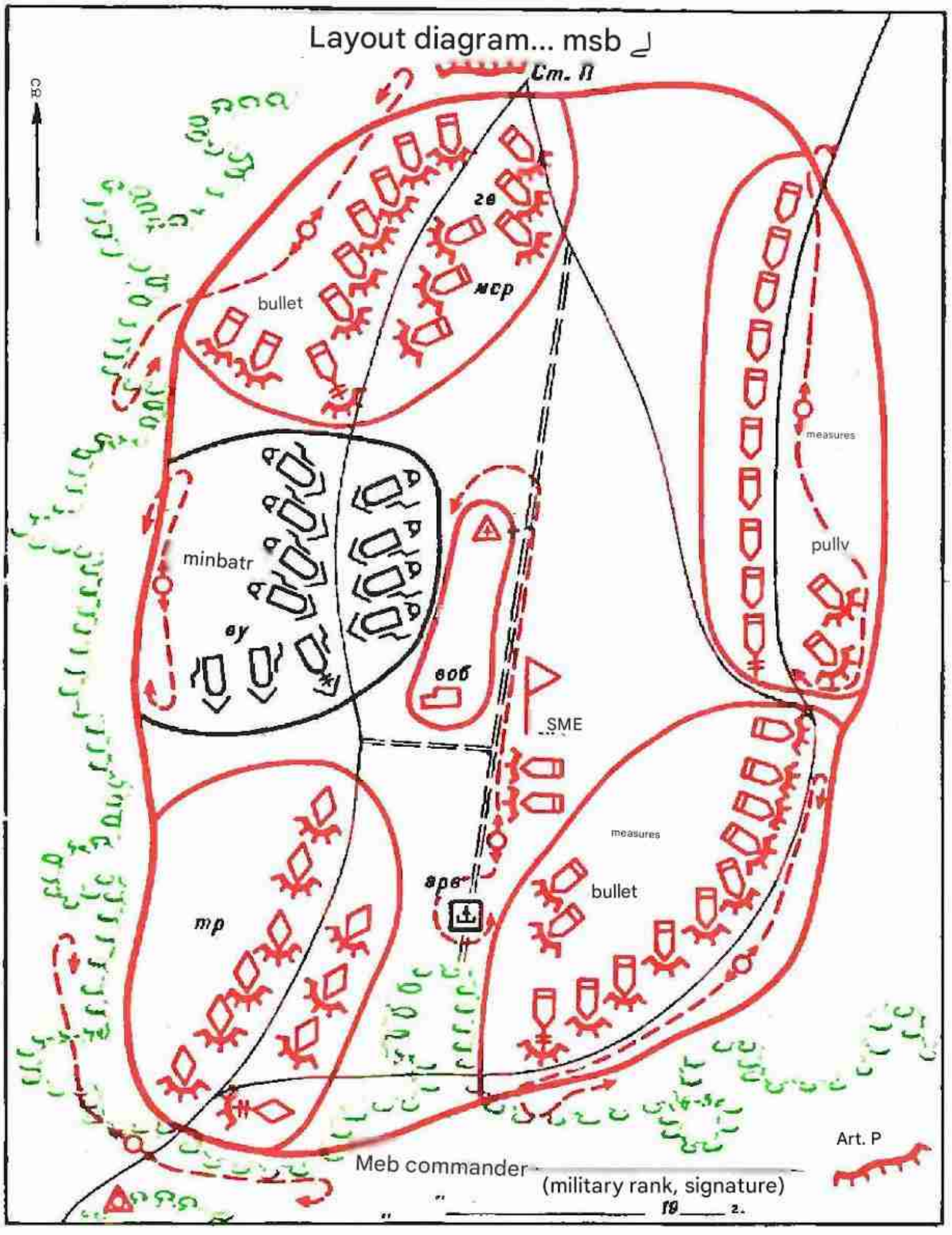


.Appendix 4

BATTALION (COMPANY) LOCATION DIAGRAM

ON SITE

option



Appendix 5

Deployment of a Battalion (Company) in Pre-Battle and Battle Order and Reorganization

1. The pre-battle formation of a battalion is formed by company or platoon columns, a company by platoon columns, and a motorized rifle battalion (company), operating on foot without infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), in addition, by squad columns.

The position of companies (platoons) in the pre-battle formation of a battalion (company) can be in line, at an angle forward, at an angle backward, in a step to the right, in a step to the left (Fig. 1-6).

The positions of companies (platoons) in the pre-battle formation are determined by the battalion (company) commander, taking into account the planned battle formation of the battalion (company). The intervals and distances between company columns are 300-600 m, between platoon columns - 150-300 m. The company intended for operations in the second echelon (reserve) follows at a distance of 1.5-2 km.

Tank units attached to a motorized rifle battalion (company) usually follow in front of the motorized rifle companies (platoons), and motorized rifle units attached to a tank battalion (company) follow behind the tank companies (platoons).

The assets remaining under the direct command of the battalion (company) commander follow the leading company (platoon) or in the pre-battle formation locations specified by the battalion (company) commander.

2. The battalion (company) from the marching order to the pre-battle order is deployed sequentially into company, platoon and squad columns independently upon reaching the specified deployment lines (points) or upon the command (signal) of the battalion (company) commander: "Battalion (company), in the direction of such-and-such an object (to such-and-such a line), in a line of company (platoon) columns (at an angle forward, at an angle back, echelon to the right, echelon to the left), leading - such-and-such a company (platoon), such-and-such a company (platoon) to the right (left), such-and-such a company — (platoon) - to the left (right) - MARCH."

Having received the command (signal), the leading company (platoon) advances in the indicated direction, and the following

front of the company (platoon), depending on the specified location in the pre-battle formation with increased or decreased or in speed - to the right (to the left) or at an angle forward (backward), in step to the right (left), maintaining intervals, distance and alignment with the leading company (platoon).

The battalion is deployed into platoon columns and squad columns, and the company into squad columns, upon the command (signal) of the battalion (company) commander: "Battalion (company), into platoon columns (squad columns), MARCH."

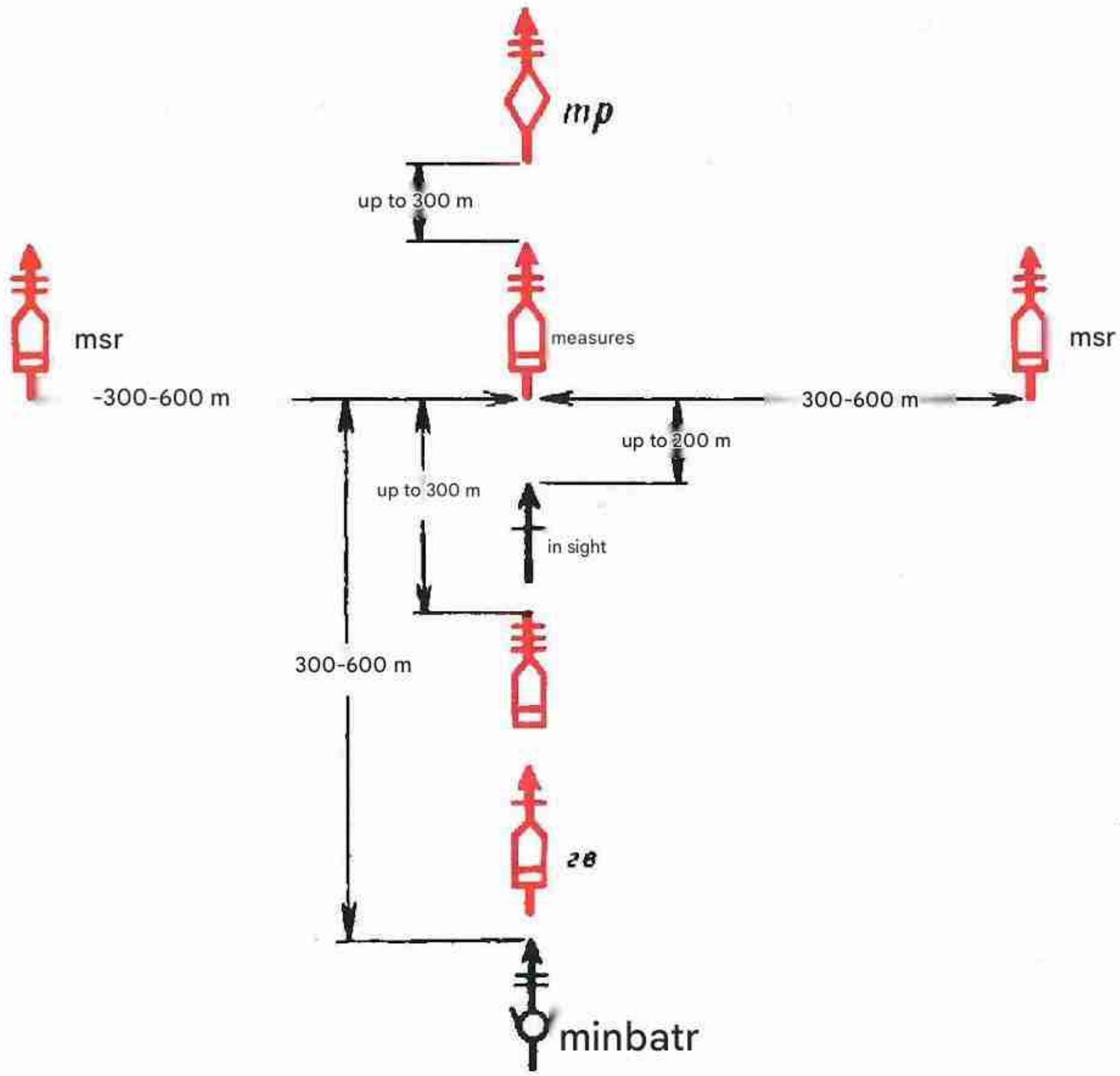


Fig. 1. Pre-battle formation of a reinforced motorized rifle battalion in company columns. The position of the motorized rifle companies is in a line (variant)

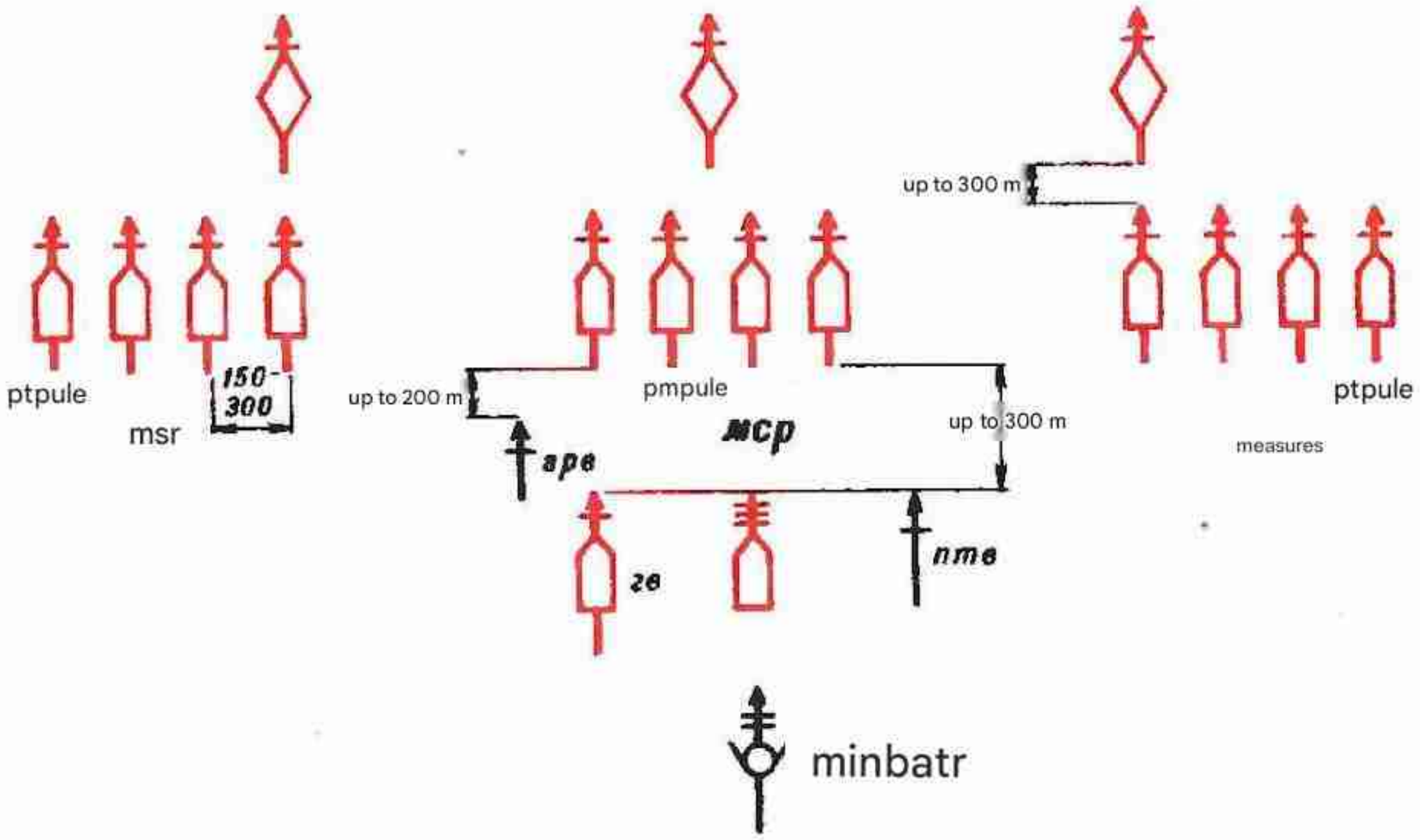


Fig. 2. Pre-battle formation of a reinforced motorized rifle battalion in platoon columns. The position of the motorized rifle exit mouth - in line (option)

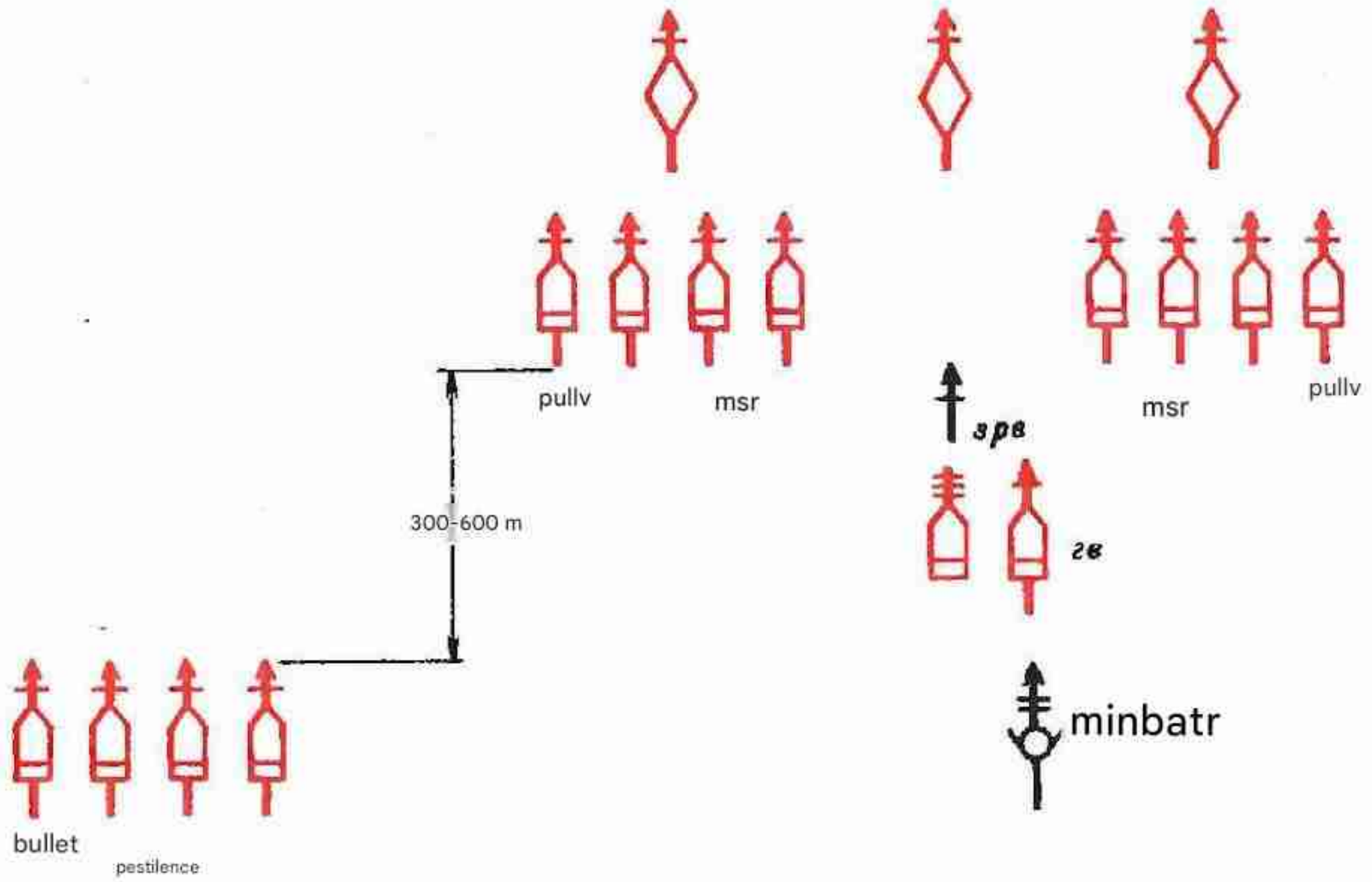


Fig. 3. Pre-battle formation of a reinforced motorized rifle battalion in platoon columns. The position of the motorized rifle companies is in a ledge to the left (variant)

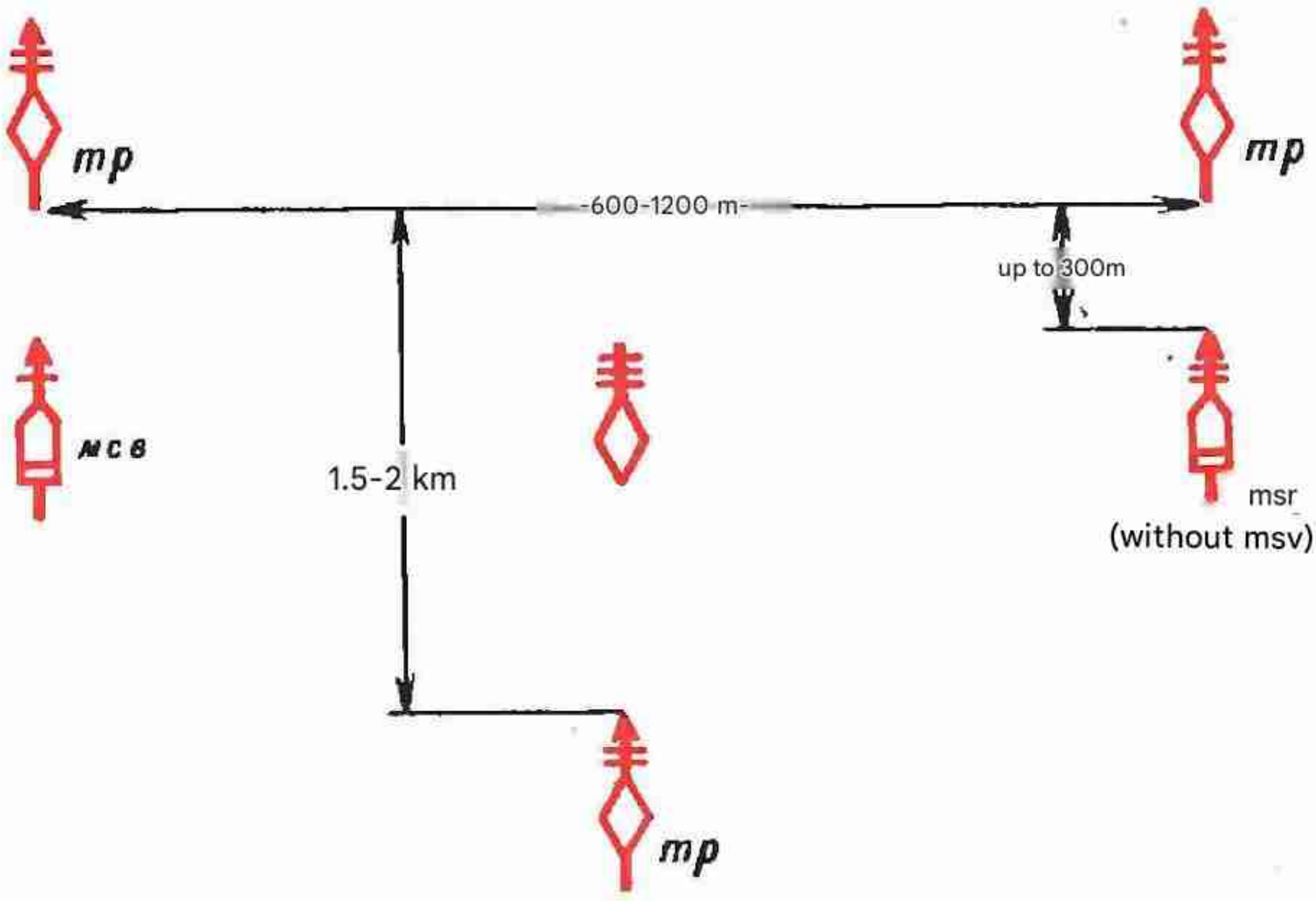


Fig. 4. Pre-battle formation of a reinforced tank battalion in company columns. The position of the tank companies is angle back (option)

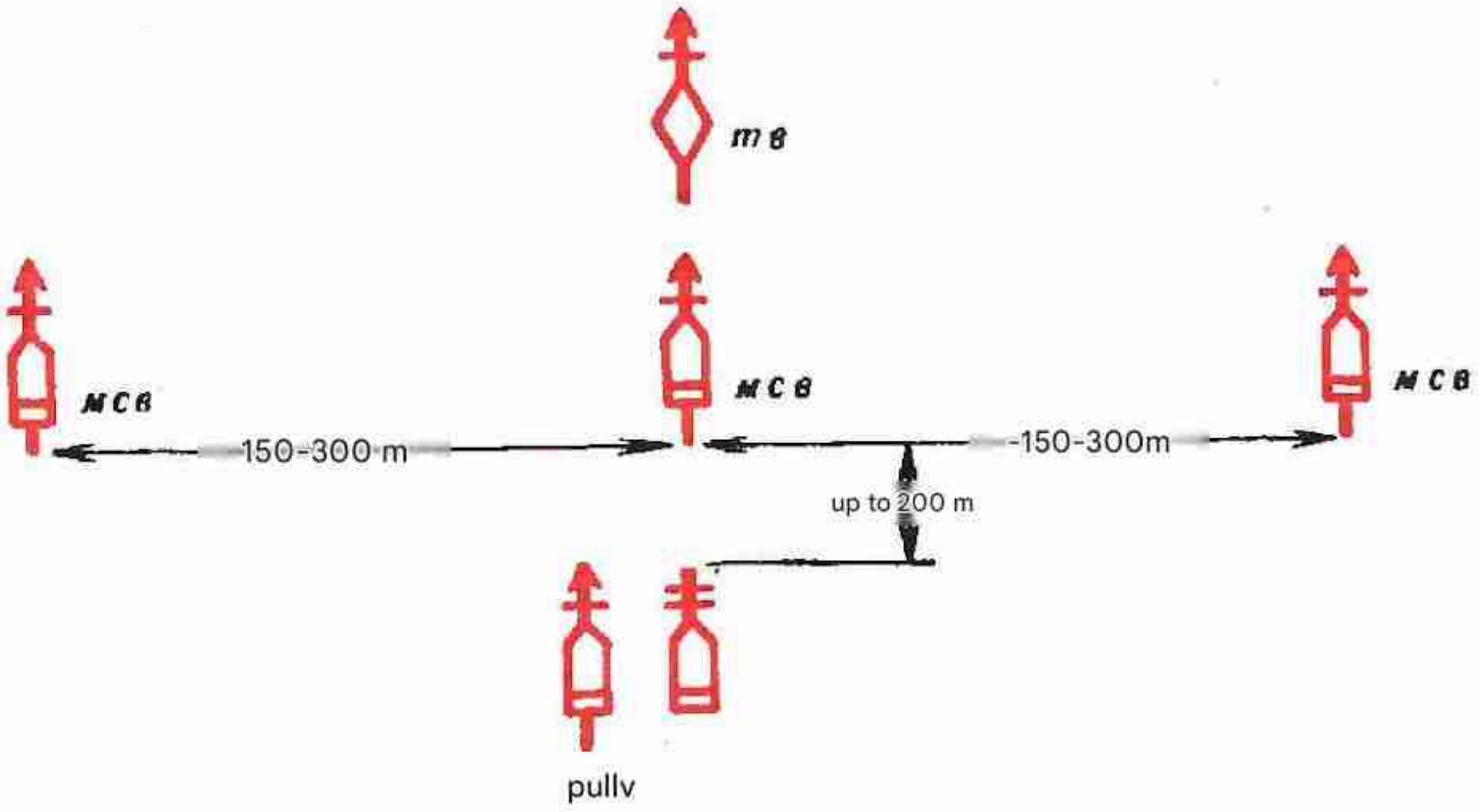


Fig. 5. Pre-battle formation of a motorized rifle company. Position of motorized rifle platoons - In the line of columns (variant)

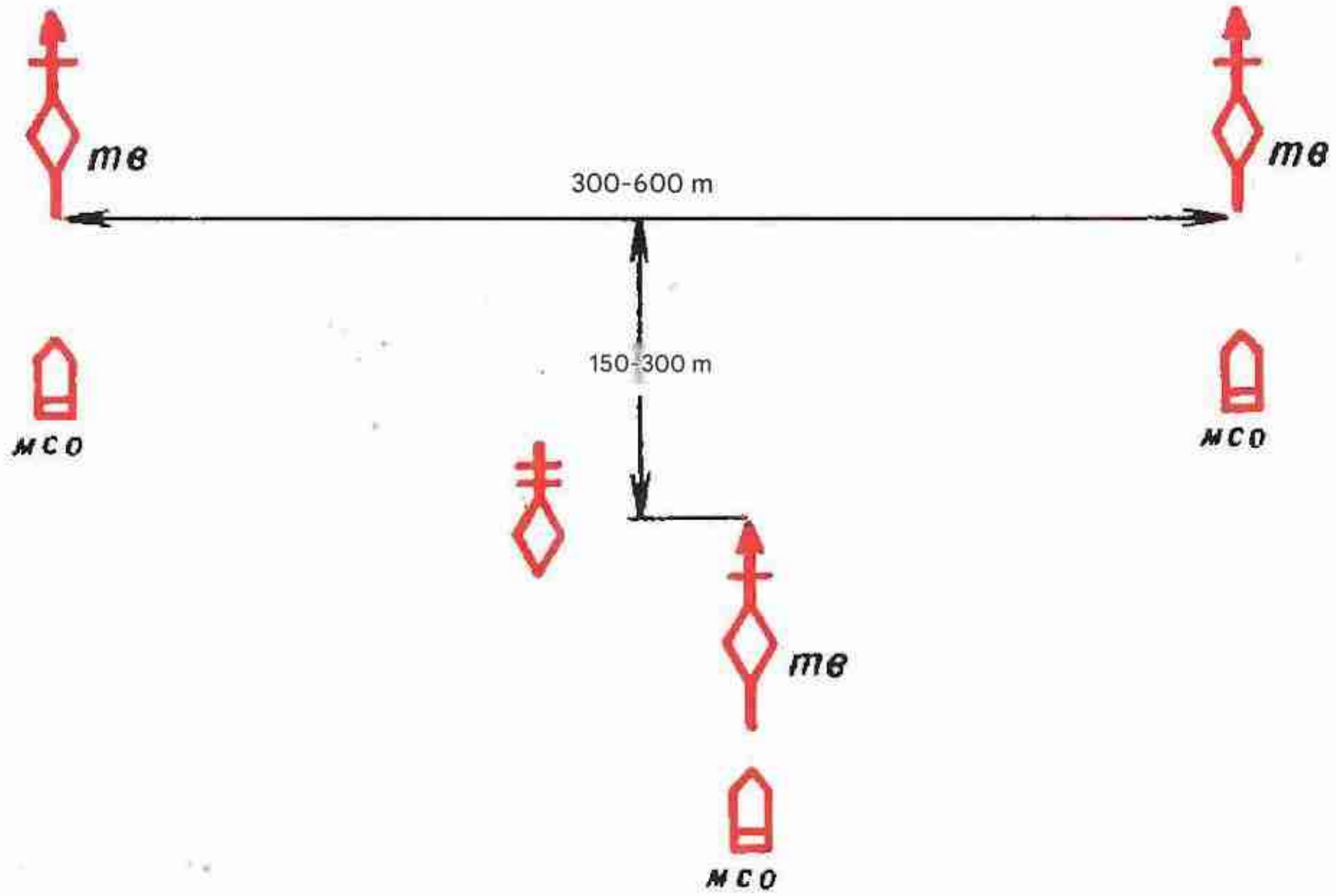


Fig. 6. Pre-battle formation of a reinforced tank company. Platoons positioned at an angle to the rear (variant)

3. The company is deployed into battle order (Fig. 7-10) from the pre-battle or marching order upon the command (signal) of the company commander: "Company, in the direction of such-and-such an object (and such-and-such a line), in a line (elevation to the right, elevation to the left, angle forward, angle back), leading - such-and-such a platoon - FOR BATTLE."

the pre-battle formation, a tank company and a motorized rifle company operating in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) deploy into a battle line of platoon columns, while a motorized rifle company operating on foot deploys into a chain of squad colonies or platoon columns. Platoons (squads), upon receiving a command (signal) from the company commander or upon reaching the designated deployment lines (points), deploy into a battle line (chain) on the commands of their commanders and continue moving in the designated direction at maximum speed, ensuring effective fire.

From

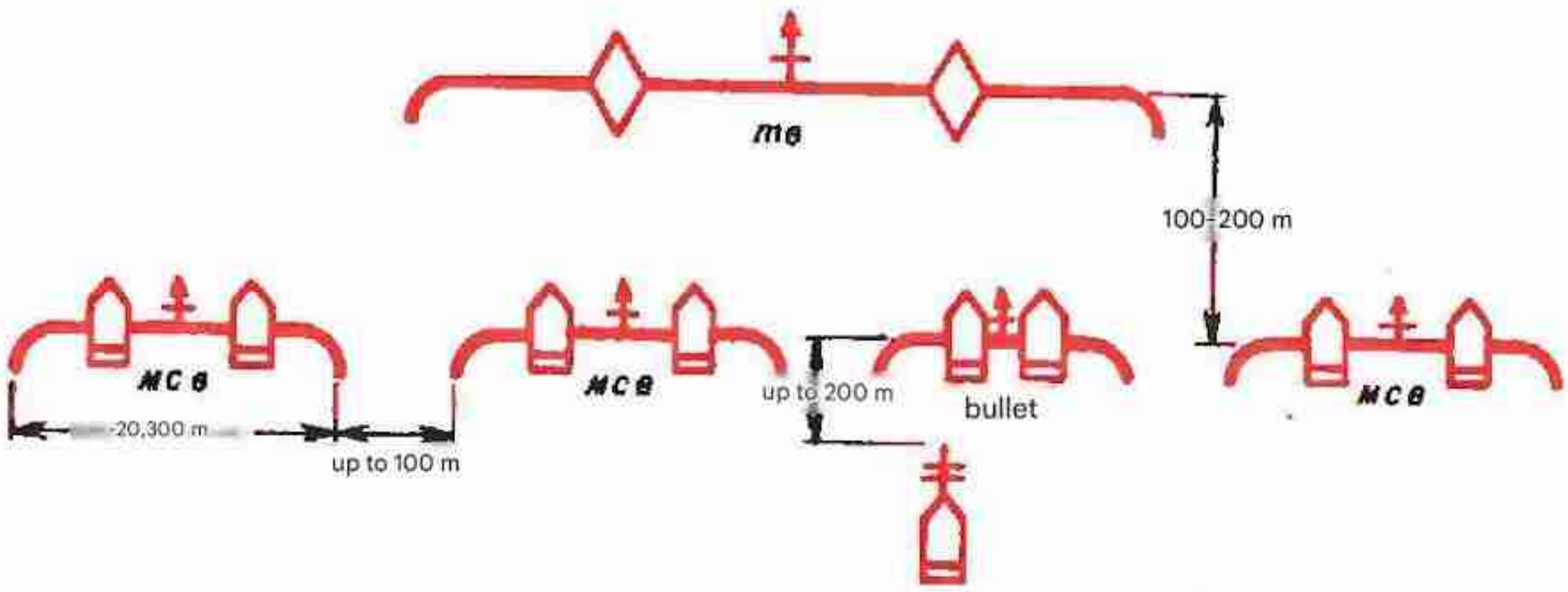


Fig. 7. Battle formation of a motorized rifle company advancing on infantry fighting vehicles. Position of platoons in a line (variant)

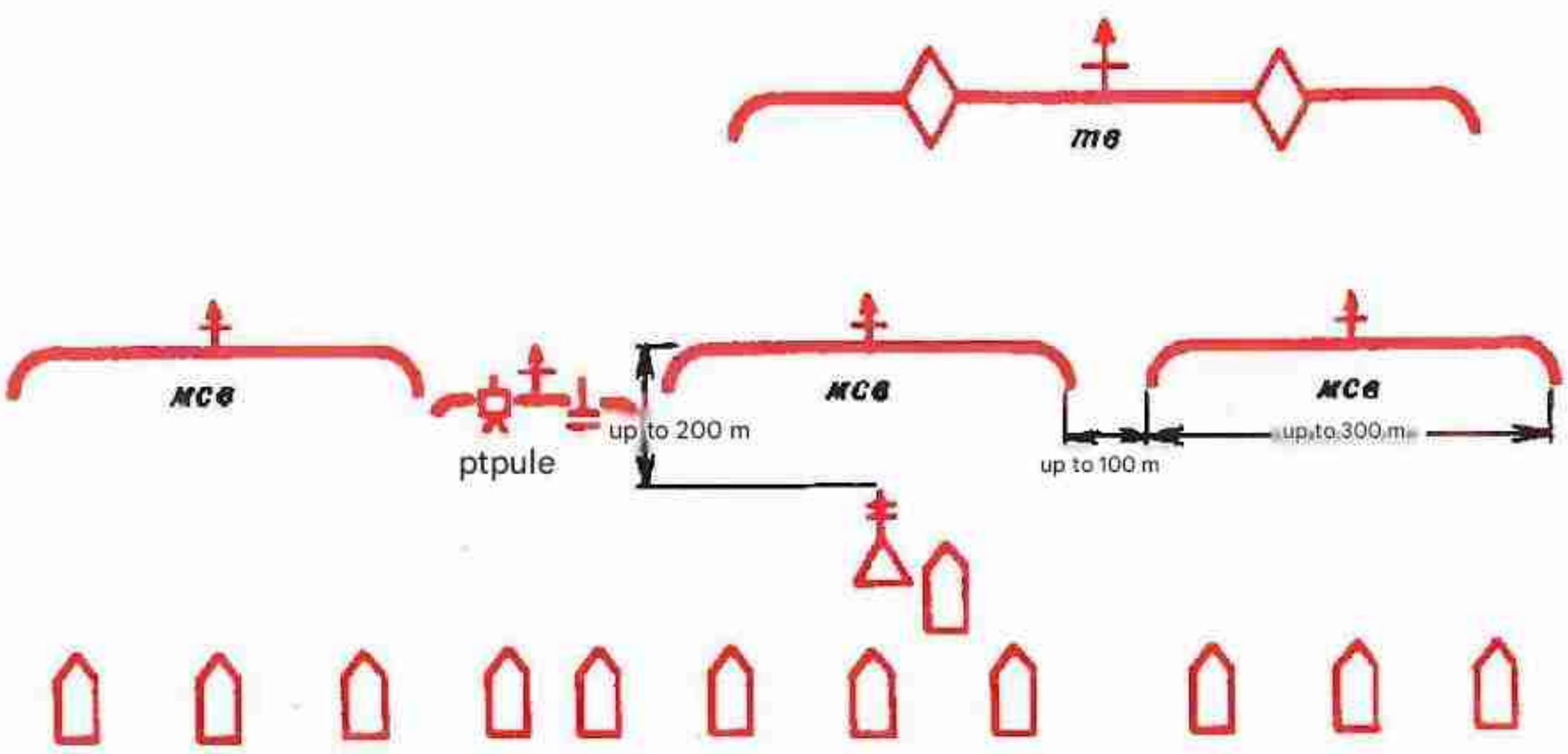


Fig. 8. Battle formation of a motorized rifle company advancing on foot. Platoons in a line (variant)

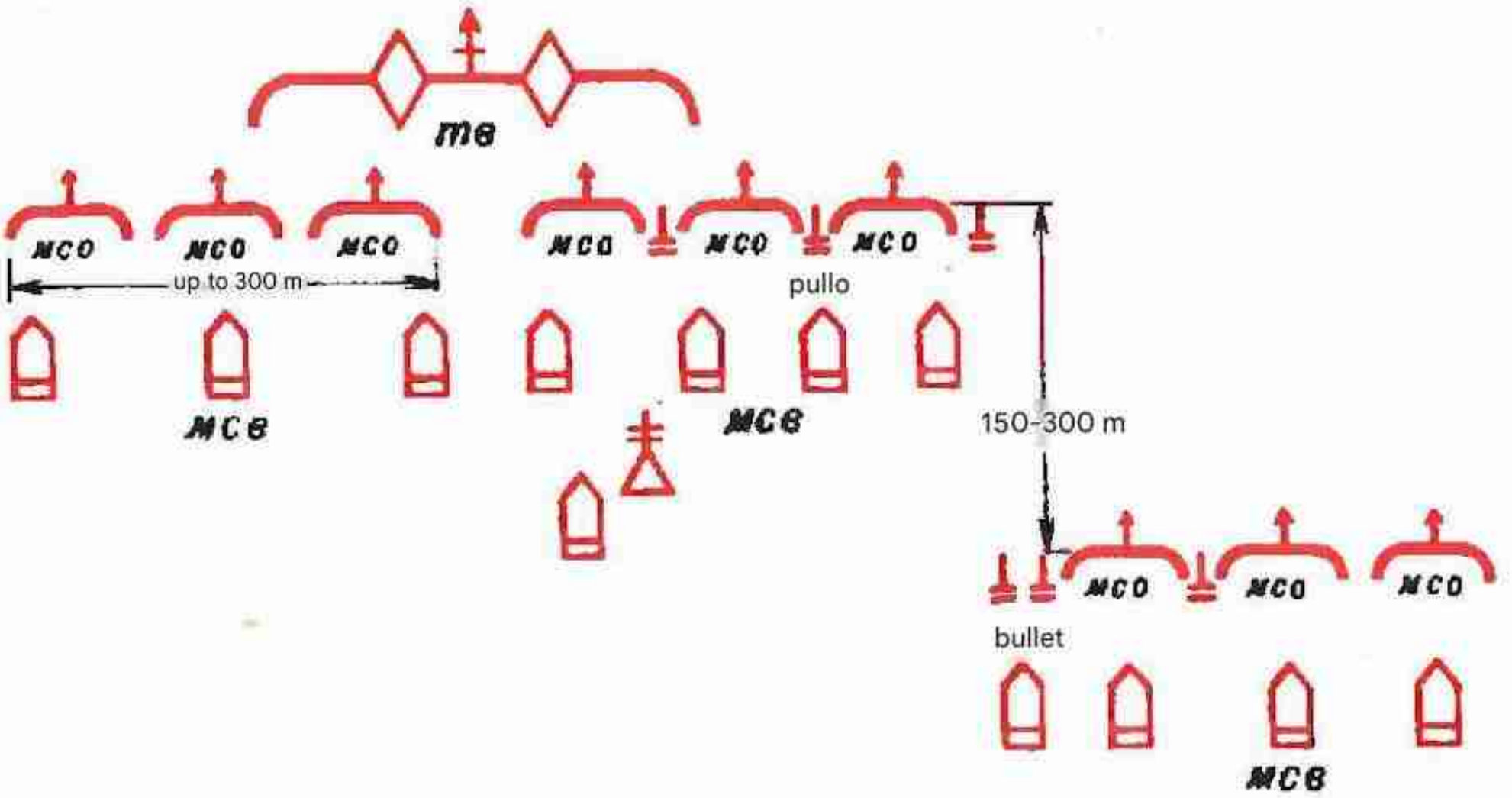


Fig. 9. Battle formation of a motorized rifle company advancing on foot. Platoons positioned in echelon to the right (variant) —

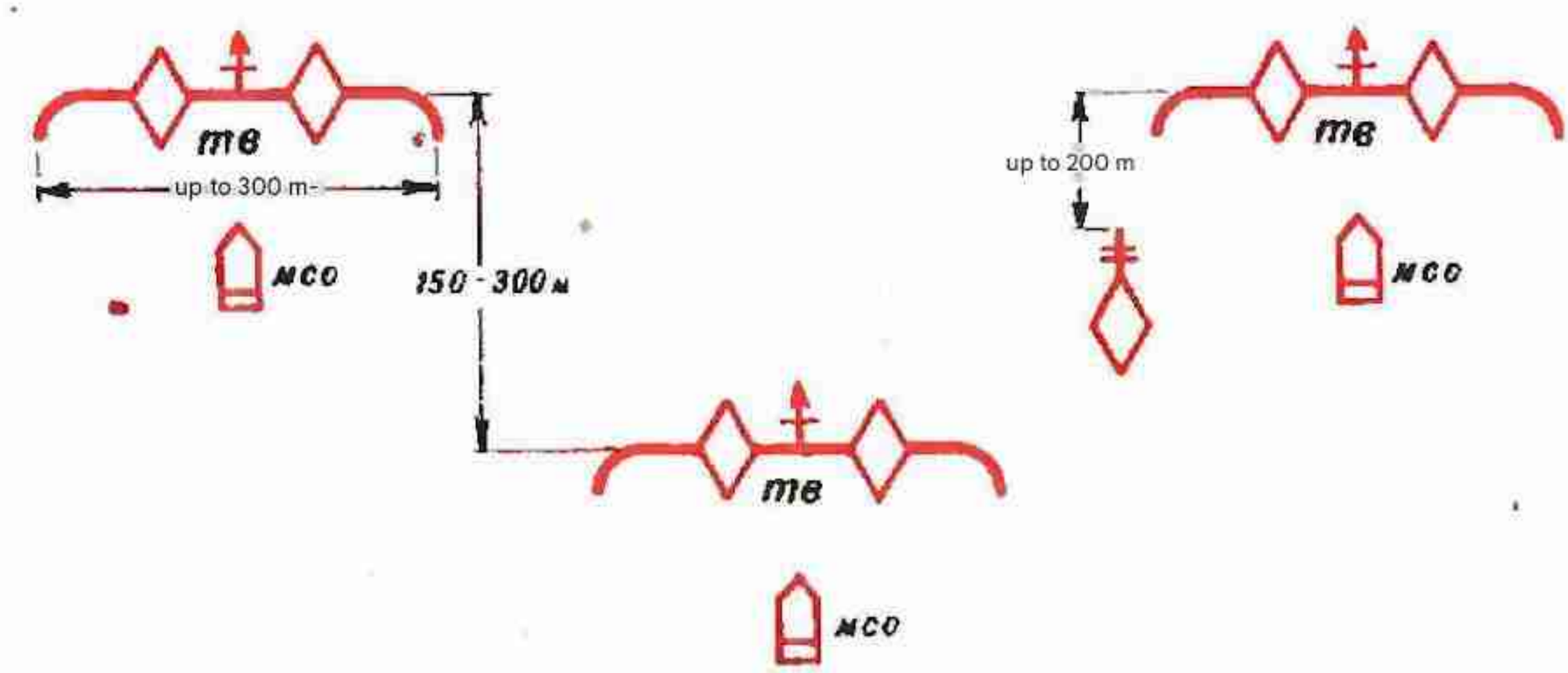


Fig. 10. Battle formation of a reinforced tank company. Platoons positioned at an angle to the rear (variant)

When a company deploys in battle formation from a column, bypassing the pre-battle formation, the platoons, upon receiving the company commander's command (signal), move forward in the designated directions on the commands of their commanders and simultaneously deploy into a battle line (chain), maintaining intervals, distance, and alignment with the leading platoon. The position of the platoons in the company's battle line (chain) in this case is usually in line. It may subsequently be changed by the company commander's command (signal). In cases where the platoons' positions in the battle formation are not determined in advance by the company commander's command or by other means, the platoons deploy: the lead platoon - straight ahead or in the designated direction, the platoon moving behind it on the right, and the rear platoon - on the left.

To attack on foot, the commander of a motorized rifle company operating on infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), after the platoons have deployed into combat line and have reached the dismounting line, gives the command "TO THE MACHINES."

To repel enemy fire from a stationary position, the company commander gives the command (signal) "Company - Halt." Upon this command (signal), tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers), and when operating on foot, units, take up firing positions (lie down) ready to fire. To resume movement, the company commander gives the command (signal) "Company - Forward," and when operating on foot, he adds "Run," if necessary.

The company commander, after deployment, is located behind the battle line (chain) at a distance of up to 200 m in a place from which it is more convenient for him to control the company.

4. To repel a surprise enemy attack on a company column from the front, right (left), or rear, the company commander gives the command (signal) "Enemy from the front (right, left, rear) - TO BATTLE." To repel the enemy, a motorized rifle company operating in infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers) dismounts, if necessary, and deploys in a line.

When attacked by the enemy from the front, the lead platoon is deployed in a battle line (chain) straight ahead, the one following it to the right, and the one closing to the left of the lead platoon.

When the enemy attacks from the right (left), all vehicles simultaneously deploy towards the enemy, and when operating on foot, platoons, on the commands of their commanders, deploy in a chain towards the enemy and open fire on him.

When an enemy attacks from the rear, after the company column has turned around, the company deploys into a battle line (chain) in the same order as for repelling an enemy attack from the front.

5. A change in the direction of movement of a company in pre-battle or in battle formation is carried out by the command (signal) of the company commander: "Company, to the right (left, around), in the direction of such-and-such an object (and such-and-such a line), the commanding platoon is such-and-such a platoon - MARCH."

When changing the direction of movement to the right (left), the leading platoon advances in the indicated direction, the left-flank (right-flank) platoon at a higher speed, and the right-flank (left-flank) platoon at a lower speed, observing the rims and distances, advance in the new direction and continue moving, maintaining the direction of the leading platoon.

When a company turns around in the pre-battle formation, platoons (squads) follow their commanders' commands and turn around and continue moving in a new direction. When a company turns around in the battle formation, all vehicles in the battle line (squads in the chain) simultaneously turn around and continue moving in a new direction.

If necessary, a change in the company's direction of movement in pre-battle or combat formation is made by the command (signal) "Heed, do as I command." In this case, the company commander indicates the company's new direction by moving his vehicle, and when operating on foot, by the established signal.

6. The company is reorganized from the battle order to the pre-battle order by the command (signal) of the company commander: "Company, in the direction of such-and-such an object (and at such-and-such a line), in platoon columns (squad columns) - MARCH", and from the pre-battle order or from the battle order to the marching order by the command (signal) "Company, in the direction of such-and-such an object, in the colony - MARCH" or "Company, behind me, in the colony - MARCH". Platoons (squads) according to the commands of their

commanders are reorganized into platoon columns (squad columns) and continue moving in pre-battle formation or are reorganized into company columns in numerical order or in the order specified by the company commander. When continuing to move in pre-battle formation, the places

platoons are indicated by the company commander.

The personnel of a motorized rifle company advancing on foot, if necessary, board infantry fighting vehicles (armored personnel carriers).

7. The change in the direction of movement of the battalion in pre-battle or in combat order and the reorganization from pre-battle order to combat and rotation, as well as to a column, are carried out in the order set out for the company.

8. When a battalion (company) operates in combat vehicles in open terrain, when observation of the actions of all combat vehicles is ensured, the deployment and reorganization of units is personally controlled by the battalion (company) commander, while company (platoon) commanders do not duplicate the commands.

Appendix 6

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN COMBAT DOCUMENTS

Combined arms units and subdivisions

Motorized rifle regiment, battalion, company, platoon, squad	smp, sb, mer, msv, mso
Taikovy regiment, battalion, company, platoon	tp, then, tr, tv
Machine gun and artillery company of the battalion,	pullab, pular
Parachute-desait battalion, company, platoon	pdb, pdr, pdv
Airborne assault battalion, company, platoon	dshb, dshr, dshv
Reconnaissance company, platoon, squad	rr, rv, ro
Machine gun company, platoon, squad	pulr, pulv, pulo
Anti-tank platoon	ПТВ
Anti-tank machine gun platoon	ptpulv
Grenade launcher platoon, squad	guards, th

Artillery units

Artillery regiment, division, battalion	ap, adi, batr
Rhea Self-propelled artillery division, battery	sadi, sabatr
Anti-tank guided missile battery	batr ATGM
Mortar battery, platoon	miibatr, miiv vu
Platoon control	

Air defense units

Anti-aircraft missile battery, platoon, squad	zrbat, zrv, zro
Anti-aircraft artillery battery, platoon, anti-aircraft squad	zabatr, zav, 30

Anti-aircraft missile and artillery battalion	earner
tareya	
Battery, platoon of self-propelled anti-aircraft guns	battalion ZSU, airborne ZSU

Special Forces Units

Engineer-sapper company, platoon, squad	isr, isv, iso
lizheierio-assault company, platoon, squad	ishr, ishv, isho
Landing and ferry company	pdesr
Poitier company, platoon	feast, drink
Platoon, squad of tracked transporters floating	suspended GPT, dep.
Platoon, section of tracked self-propelled ferries	up GSP, dept. SHG
Bridge layer department	dept. MTU
Company, chemical protection platoon	px3, vhz
Platoon, radiation and chemical reconnaissance squad	vrhr, orhr
Platoon, special processing department	soo, oso
Gun platoon, squad	ov, 00
Company, platoon, communications section	rs, vs, os
Commandant's company, platoon	kr, kv

Technical support and logistics units

Separate battalion, logistics company	omo, omo
Automobile company, platoon, squad	avtr, avtv, auto
Repair company	remr
Economic platoon, squad	household, household0
Support platoon, supply platoon	vob, all
Maintenance Department	oto

Management points

Комаидиый пуикт	КП
Rear command post	TPU

Komaidio Observation Post	KNP
Observational Puikt	НП
Air surveillance post	ПВН

General terminology

Vanguard (rearguard)	Av (Ar)
Artillery observation post	ANP
Bacteriological (biological) weapon	BO
Bacteriological (biological) infection	BZ
Battalion refueling point	BZP
Fighting machine	BM
Infantry fighting vehicle	BMP
Combat reconnaissance vehicle	BRM
Combat reconnaissance patrol vehicle	BRDM
Lateral outpost	BPZ
Armored personnel carrier	armored personnel carrier
Combat Kit	bk
Explosives	ВВ
Height	high
Head-like outpost	GPZ
Head Watch	gd
Diesel fuel	dt
Long-term fortification structure	DOS (DFS)
Incendiary weapons (incendiary means)	Healthy Lifestyle (HLS)
Refueling	lock
Protection against weapons of mass destruction	ЗОМП
Zone of radioactive, chemical, bacteriological (biological) infection	ЗРЗ, ЗХЗ, ЗБЗ
Self-propelled anti-aircraft gun	ZSU
Engineering observation post	ИНП
Initial line (initial point)	outgoing r-f (outgoing p.)
Kilotonia	кт

Command and staff vehicle	KShM
Set	set
Commander of the 1st Motorized Rifle, 2nd Taiko Battalion	KMSB-1, KTO-2
Commander of the 1st Motorized Rifle, 2nd Thai Company	kmsr-1, ktr-2
Commander of the 1st Motorized Rifle, 2nd Taik Platoon	KMSV-1, KTV-2
Miiii-explosive barrier	МВ3
Medical point of the regiment	MPP
Battalion medical station	MPB
Company medical post	MPR
Emergency reserve	Н3
Unusable stock	НС3
Ogium position	op
Outskirts	env.
Toxic substances (persistent toxic substances, non-persistent toxic substances)	OV (SOV, HOB)
Mark	Elevation
Separate	dept.
Vanguard	By
Mobile barrier detachment	pos
Field refueling point	ПЗП
Sequential concentration of Ogiya	Pso
Antiviik	pr-k
Air defense (anti-aircraft defense)	Air defense (PTO)
Anti-personnel minefield	ППМП
Anti-tank mine field	ПТМП
Anti-tank reserve	PTRez.
Technical supervision point	ПТН
Radioactive contamination	Р3
Radioactive substances	P.B.
Radiation and chemical reconnaissance	РХР
Reconnaissance squad	P.O.
dividing line	looted
Radio network (radio direction)	current account (current account)
Rayoi	r-i
Repair and evacuation group (repair group)	REG (Rem. G)

Regulation point	r-zh reg. (p. reg.)
Collection point for damaged vehicles	SPPM
Guard detachment (guard outpost, guard post)	Art.O (Art.3, Art.P)
North, south, east, west	north, south, east, west
Northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast	northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast
Focused Fire	CO
Daily dacha	s/d
Tactical Air Desait	Tact. VD
Taikovy bridge layer	MTU
Rear outpost	TPZ
Communications center	US
Fortified rayoi	UR
Chemical observation post	XNP
Chemical contamination	X3
Chemical weapons	XO
Chemical land mine	XΦ
Nuclear weapons	yao
Nuclear mini	Yam
Nuclear-measure barrier	Yamz

Appendix 7

PROCEDURE FOR TRANSMITTING COMMANDS (SIGNALS) AND SETTING TASKS BY RADIO

The order of transmission of commands (signals):

— call sign of the called radio station - once;

— the word "I" and the call sign of your radio station — once;

— the content of the command (signal) — once;

— the word "I" and the call sign of your radio station - odii once;

- the word "reception" - once.

Examples: 1. "Hawk-10, I am Falcon-15, increase speed, I am Falcon-15, over."

2. "Hawk-10, I am Sokol-15, speed 30 km/h, I am Sokol-15, over."

3. "Hawk-10, I am Falcon-15, 666, I am Falcon-15, over."

The received command (signal) is immediately confirmed by the exact repetition of the command (signal) or just the word "poiyal" with the indication of your call sign.

Examples: 1. "Sokol-15, I am Hawk-10, beam, increase speed, I am Hawk-10, over."

2. "Sokol-15, I am Yastreb-10, beaming, speed 30 km/h, I am Yastreb-10, over."

3. "Falcon 15, I am Hawk 10, beaming, 666, I am Hawk 10, over."

4. "Roger, I am Hawk-10, over."

Confirmation of a received command (signal) can also be given by sending the corresponding command (signal) to your subordinates when they are working in a common radio network on the same frequency as the senior commander (chief).

In case of poor audibility and strong interference, commands (signals) may be transmitted twice.

Examples: 1. "Hawk-10, I am Sokol-15, reduce distance, reduce distance, I am Sokol-15, over."

2. "Hawk-10, I am Sokol-15, distance 25 m, distance 25 m, I am Sokol-15, over."

3. "Hawk-10, I am Falcon-15, 777, 777, I am Falcon-15, over."

To transmit commands (signals) related to the KO to all units, a circular call sign is established. The content of the command (signal) is repeated twice.

Example. "Veter-13, I am Sokol-15, in the direction of... (the direction is indicated by landmarks, a coded map, or by conventional names of local objects), in the line, directing... (indicate the call sign) to combat, in the direction of... in the line, directing... combat, I am Sokol-15, over." K —

Confirmation of commaids (signals) applicable to all units is not given. Commaids (signals) applicable to all units are accepted and immediately executed by all unit commanders.

If communication is stable, it is permitted to work with abbreviated call signs or without call signs.

Examples: 1. "Hawk-10, I am Falcon-15, decrease the interval, I am Falcon-15, over." "Falcon-15, I am Hawk-10, over, decrease the interval, I am Hawk-10, over" (work with multiple calls).

2. "10th, I am 15th, reduce interval, I am 15th, over." "Poyal, I am 10th, over" (working with abbreviated call signs).

3. "Decrease interval, over." "Roger, over" (work without call signs).

Statement of the task of the unit:

Example. "Yastreb-10, I am Sokol-15, from the line... attack in the direction... take control... then advance... artillery suppresses... readiness... "Voroi" is advancing in the direction... taking control... I am Sokol-15, over" (all points, lines, and objects are indicated by landmarks, a coded map, or by the conventional names of local objects, readiness time according to the table of signals).

Appendix 8

IDENTIFICATION MARKS AND CONDITIONAL NUMBERS OF COMBAT VEHICLES

To identify combat vehicles and determine their affiliation with a unit, part or subdivision, identification marks and conventional symbols are applied to them.

The unit's identification badge is a geometric figure such as a circle, square, rectangle, diamond, triangle, or other shapes. To increase the number of identification variations, lines in different directions, numbers, letters, drawings of individual tree species or their leaves, or coloring of one part of the badge are permitted. The unit's identification badge is issued by the senior commander and is changed periodically.

The standard number is a three-digit number. The unit commander allocates one or two hundred numbers to each military unit for a specified period. For example: 200-299 or 800-999. The unit commander establishes the order of numbering the combat vehicles of subunits, but the same numbers may be repeated for different combat vehicles. For example, the regiment (battalion) commander's vehicle and the command vehicle may have the same number, and the vehicle numbers in the motorized rifle regiment's combat companies may duplicate the numbers of infantry combat vehicles (armored personnel carriers) in the motorized rifle companies.

The identification mark is applied to the right and left sides of the turret (vehicle side) ahead of the designated number. Depending on the presence of open areas on the turret (vehicle side), it may be applied ahead of the designated number in the direction of vehicle travel.

Conditional numbers are applied:

- on the bashieh on the sides and at the back (it is permitted to place boxes for spare parts, accessories, equipment for underwater driving and personal belongings of the crew on the leading side, attached to the bashieh in these places);

— on infantry fighting vehicles - on the right and left middle sides and at the top of the right rear door;

— on self-propelled artillery units - in the middle of the side and rear plates of the fighting compartment (on self-propelled artillery guns - on the turret on the sides and on the rear hatch);

— on armored personnel carriers of the BTR-60PB, BTR-70 type, command and staff vehicles on their base and on the BRDM-2 base - on the right and left sides in the front part of the sloping armor plates below the level of the observation devices and handrails for boarding (in places free from brackets for hanging spare parts and accessories);

— on other military equipment - on the right and left in the middle or in the front free part of the sides.

The height of the digits of the identification number is 20-40 cm, depending on the design features of the combat vehicle. Their width is two-thirds of the height. The size of the identification mark must be no greater than the height of the digits of the identification number, but no less than two-thirds of their height. The thickness of the lines of the identification mark and identification number is equal to one-sixth of their height.

In summer, the identification mark and the code number are applied with white paint; in winter and during operations in the desert, when combat vehicles have camouflage paint, they are applied with red (black) paint.

Appendix 9

PROCEDURE FOR DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING COMBAT DOCUMENTS

In a battalion (company), combat documents are usually developed graphically. In addition, the battalion records combat orders and combat instructions issued by the battalion commander. Combat documents are compiled on topographic maps, paper, or tracing paper.

When developing and maintaining combat documents, the following rules must be observed:

— Each combat document must have a service title, a signature indicating the position, military rank and last name of the person who signed the document, as well as the date of its preparation (signature); in the title of a written combat document, in addition, indicate the serial number of the document, the location of the command post, the date and time of its preparation, the scale and year of publication of the map on which the document was developed;

— populated areas and local objects, lines, areas of concentration (location) or actions of one's units should be indicated starting from the right flank, and the enemy's - from his left flank; lines should be indicated by two points, areas (strongpoints) by three points;

— Dividing lines must be indicated by at least three points, one of which must be on the forward edge. Lines are indicated first on the right, then on the left; in the offensive - to the depth of the combat mission, in the defense - to the maximum reach of their fire weapons; dividing lines to the rear are indicated to the depth of the battle formation;

— direction of offensive to indicate several points throughout the entire depth of the combat mission;

— the route of movement should be indicated by the names of local objects or settlements: the first - at the starting line (point), then the most important ones through which the route passes, and the last - in the area of concentration or at the line of transition to the attack;

— the data of the situation should be applied using established conventional symbols, thin lines, without obscuring the topographic base of the map and the inscriptions on it; columns

units, their tasks and positions, as well as weapons and equipment, are usually indicated by general designation signs; in the absence of the necessary signs, it is permissible to use additional signs with an explanation on the map (diagram);

— the position of one's own troops, including technical support units, their tasks and actions shall be indicated in red, missile forces, artillery, air defense forces and special forces - in black;

— the position and actions of enemy troops are indicated in blue;

— the numbering and names of units and subdivisions and explanatory inscriptions of your troops should be written in black, those of the enemy - in blue; the abbreviations of organizational and staff formations of units and subdivisions should be written in lowercase (small) letters only;

— when graphic documents are executed in one color, all symbols and inscriptions must be applied in black, and enemy symbols must be applied in double lines;

- conventional symbols of troops, fire weapons, combat and other equipment shall be applied to the map (diagram) in accordance with their actual position on the ground and arranged according to the direction of action or fire; inside or next to conventional symbols, if necessary, indicate the quantity and type of fire weapons, combat and other equipment;

— To designate enemy troops, use the same symbols as for your own troops, with the necessary inscriptions;

— sources of information about the enemy shall be marked in black, with the names of the sources designated by initial letters, for example: observations - N, testimony of prisoners - P, enemy documents - DP, military reconnaissance - VR, aerial reconnaissance - A; the time and date of receiving information about the enemy shall be signed under the source designation or in the line; information requiring verification shall be marked with a question mark;

— secondary data, as well as data that cannot be represented by conventional symbols, should be written in the margins of the map, in an explanatory note (legend), or in a workbook;

— the location and actions of troops shall be indicated by conventional symbols with a solid line, and expected or planned actions, roads, airfields and other structures under construction - with a broken line (dotted line); reserve areas for the deployment of troops and reserve positions shall be indicated with a broken line (dotted line with the letter 3 inside the sign or next to it; false areas for the deployment of troops, false structures and objects shall be indicated with a broken line (dotted line) with the letter L inside the sign or next to it;

— of a unit (particular) on a map (diagram) at different times, the symbols should be supplemented with dashes, dotted lines, and shaded in different colors; the time to which a particular position of troops when plotting the position refers should be indicated under the name of the unit (particular) in the line;

— All inscriptions should be placed parallel to the lower (upper) edge of the map (diagram); letters and numbers should be written without connections, their size should be consistent with the scale of the map and the military authority; inscriptions can be made on a free space of the map (diagram) with an arrow to the symbol;

— A graphic document made on a transparent base must have at the corners squares of the coordinate grid or at least two or three points, the scale and nomenclature of the map on which it was made; if made to an approximate scale - an arrow to indicate the north-south direction.

Appendix 10

FORTIFICATION STRUCTURES

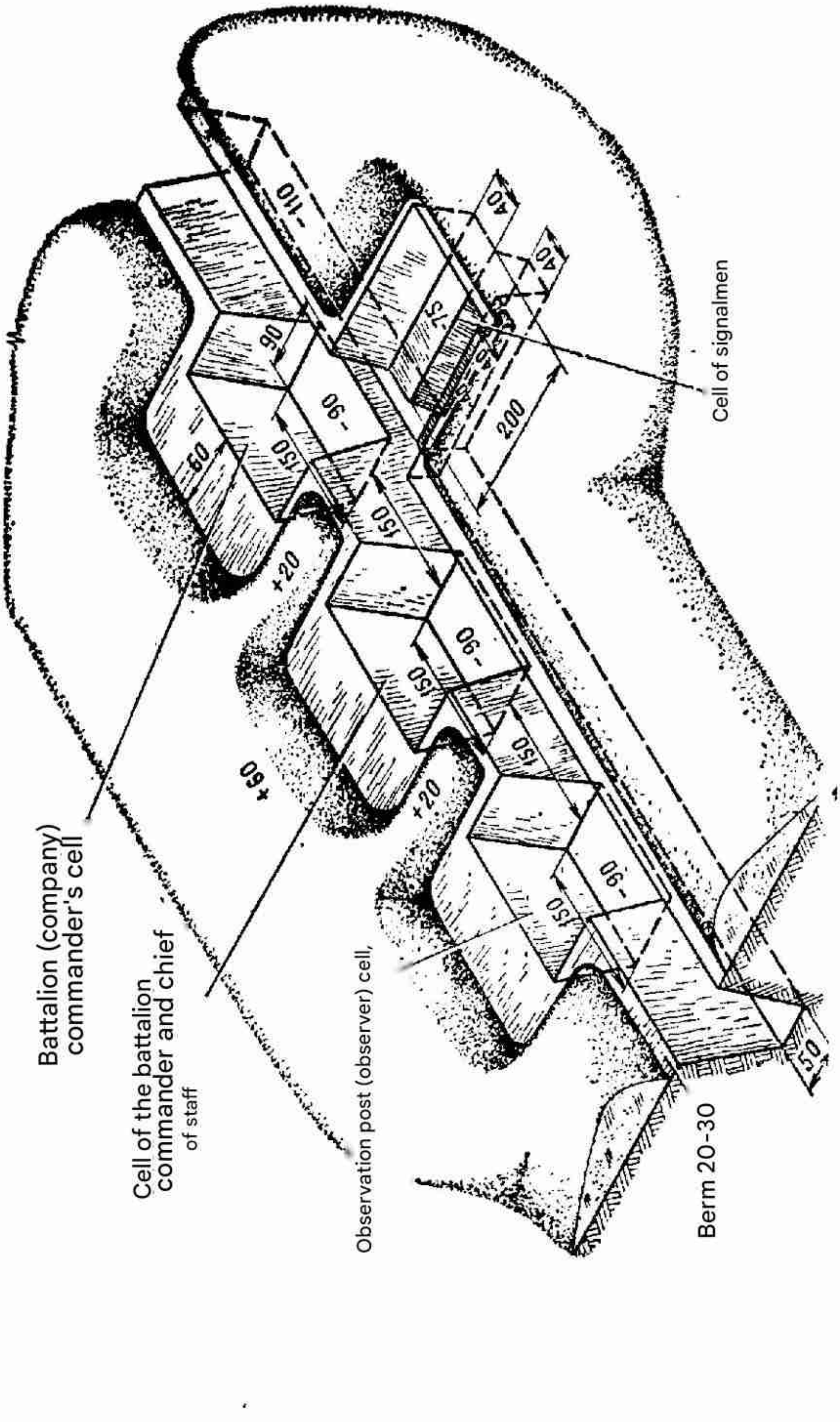


Fig. 1. Open structure for observation of the battalion commander. To set up the structure in a prepared trench with a sapper shovel, 7 man-hours are required.

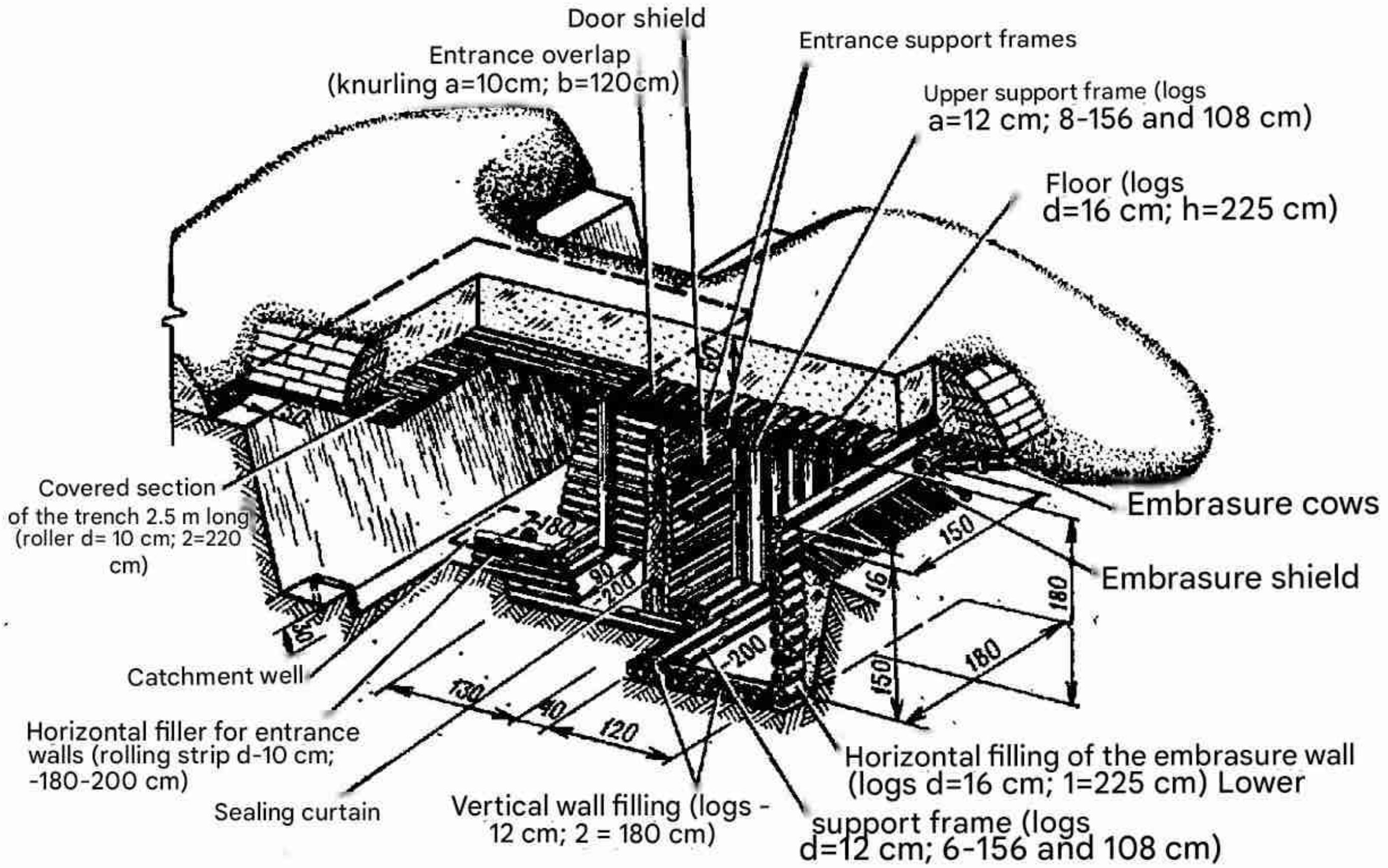


Fig. 2. Closed structure for observation of the battalion commander. The construction of the structure requires: 40 man-hours in medium soils, 45 man-hours in hard soils. — Materials: round timber - 4.2 m^3, wire with a diameter of 3-4 mm - 10 kg

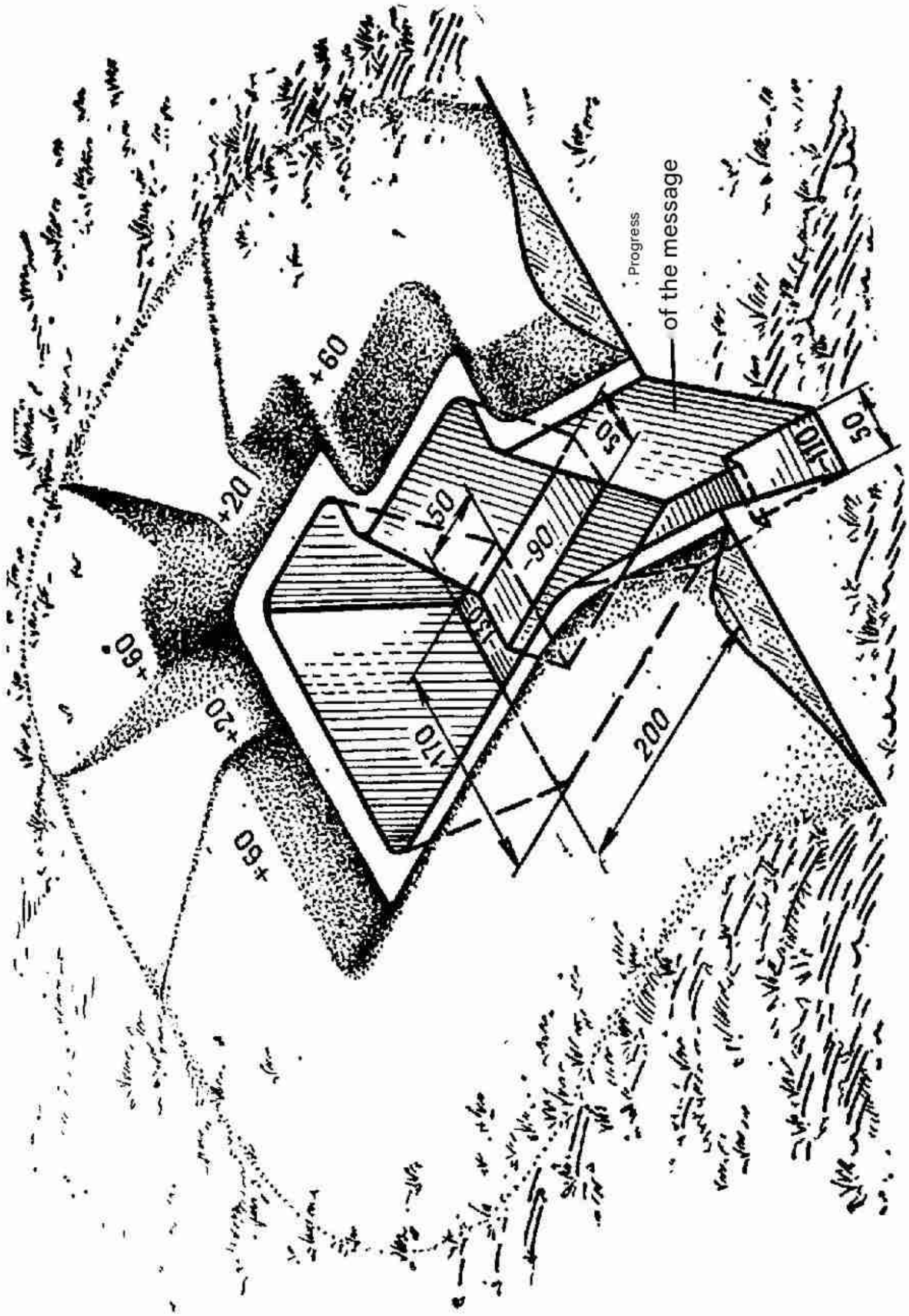


Fig. 3. Structure for observation of the company commander (observation post) The construction of the structure requires 7.5 man-hours with an infantry shovel, and 5 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

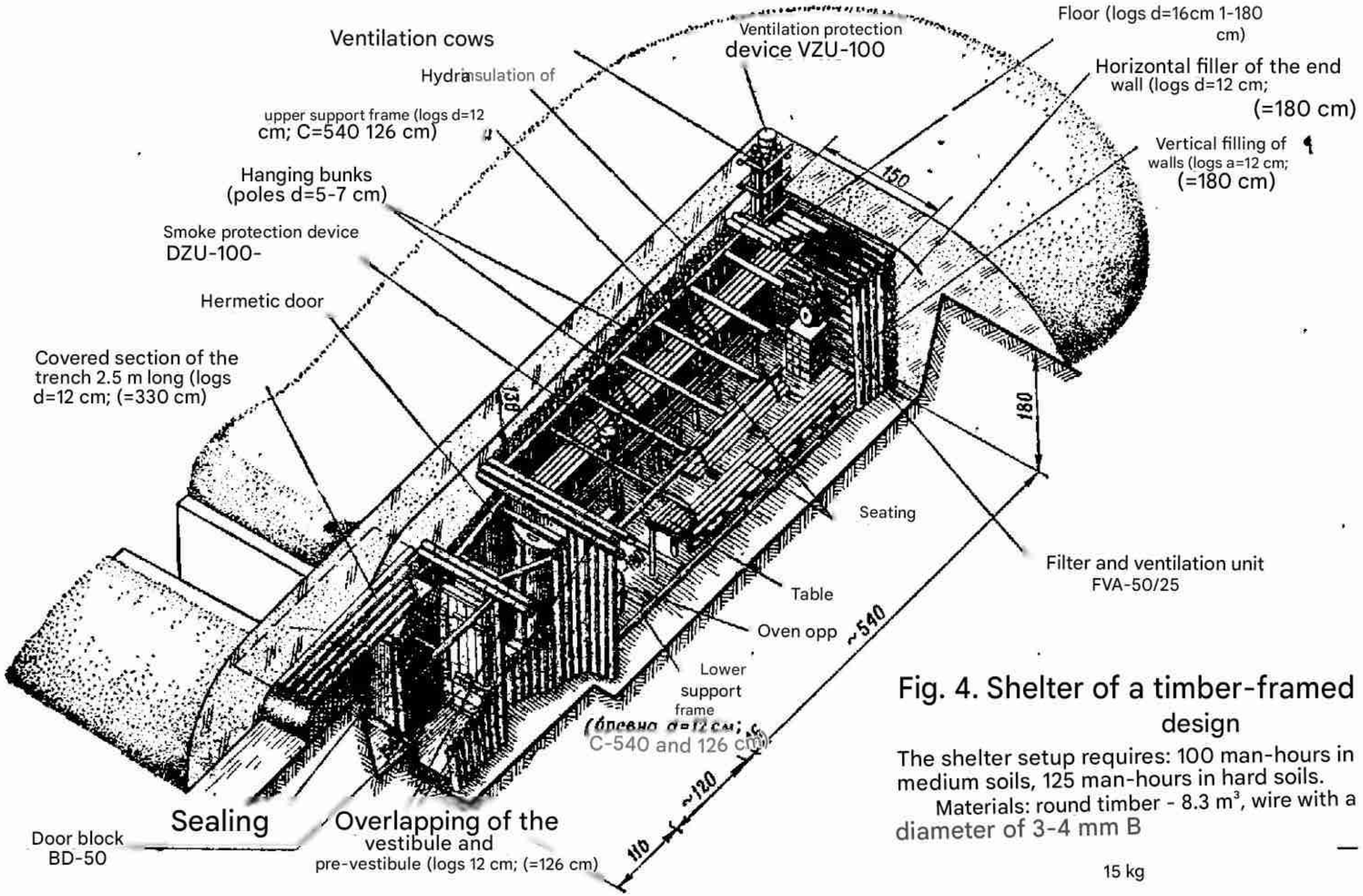


Fig. 4. Shelter of a timber-framed design

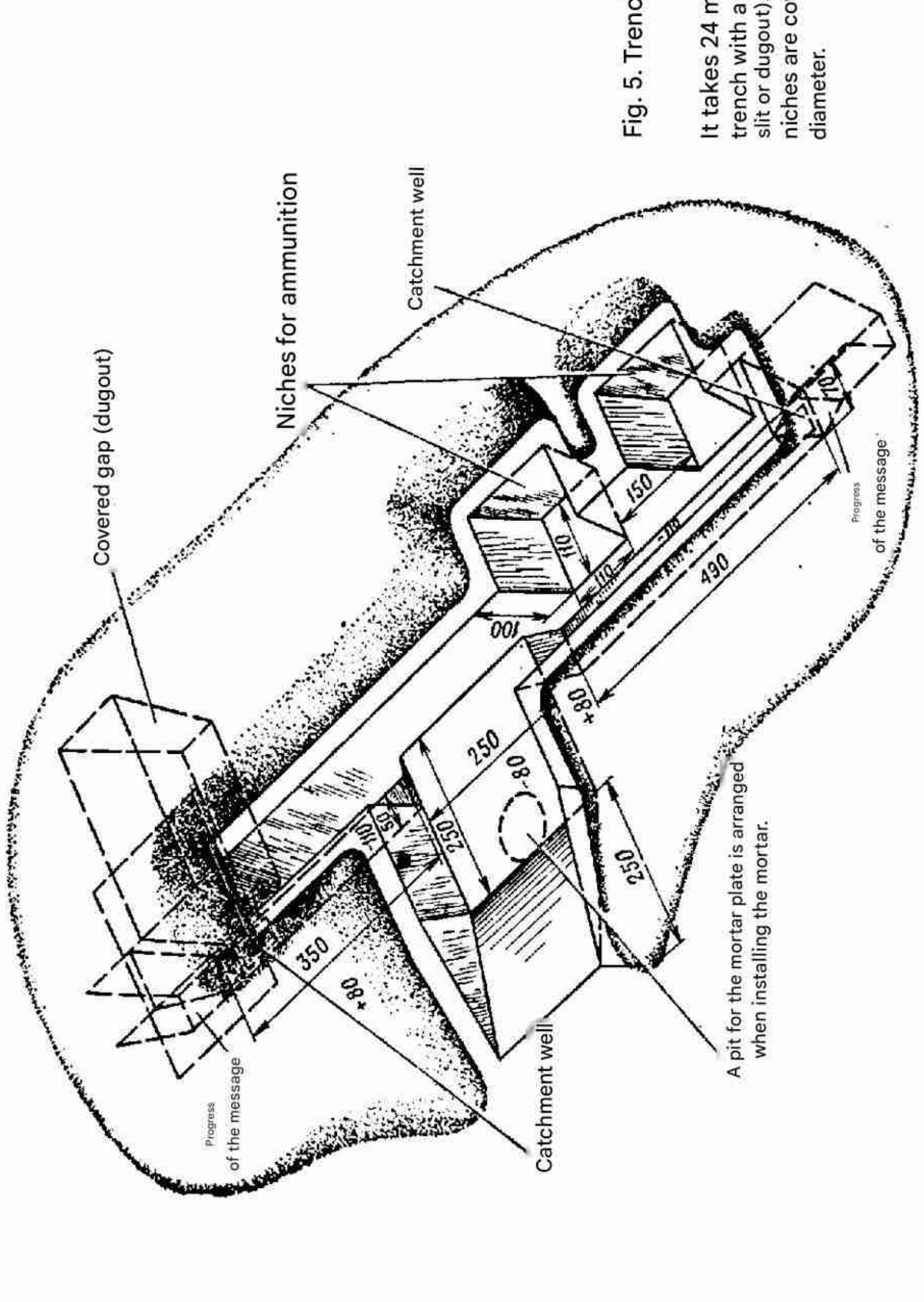
The shelter setup requires: 100 man-hours in medium soils, 125 man-hours in hard soils.

Materials: round timber - 8.3 m^3, wire with a diameter of 3-4 mm B

15 kg

Fig. 5. Trench for a 120-mm mortar

It takes 24 man-hours to construct a trench with a sapper's shovel (without a slit or dugout). If time permits, ammunition niches are covered with poles 5-7 cm in diameter.



A pit for the mortar plate is arranged when installing the mortar.

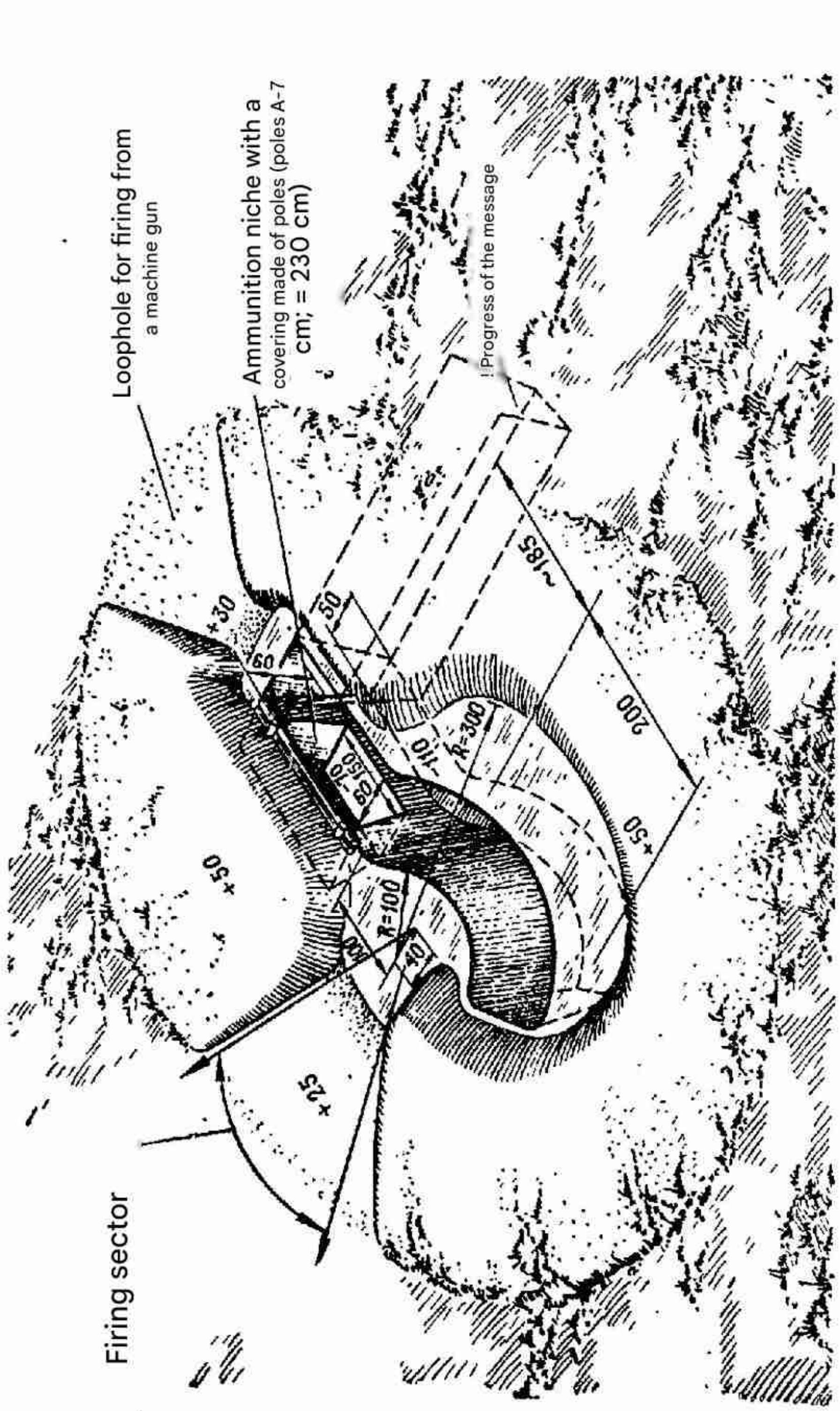


Fig. 6. Trench for the 9K111 (9K115) product

It takes 13 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and 9 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

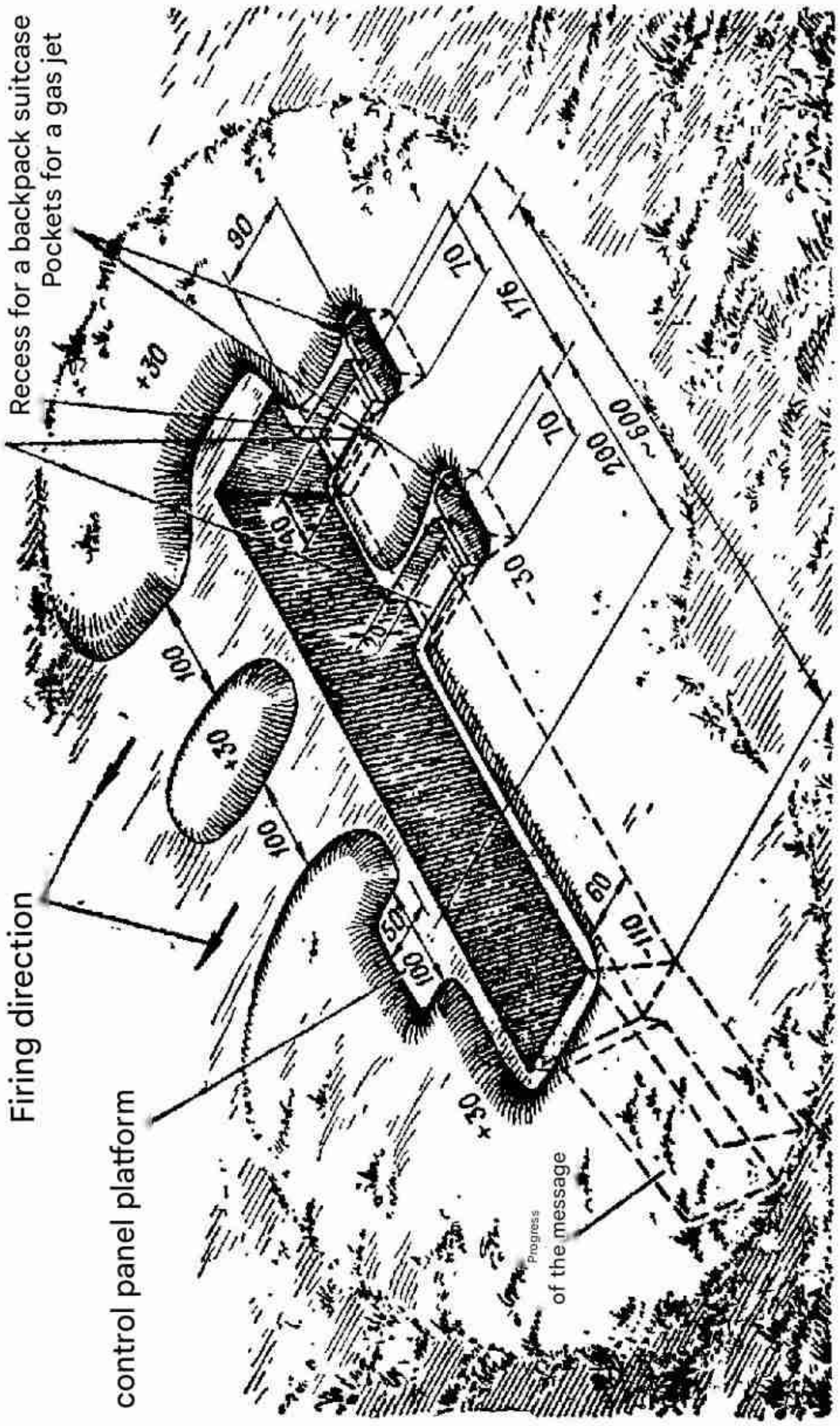


Fig. 7. Trench for the 9K11 product

It takes 12 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and 8 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

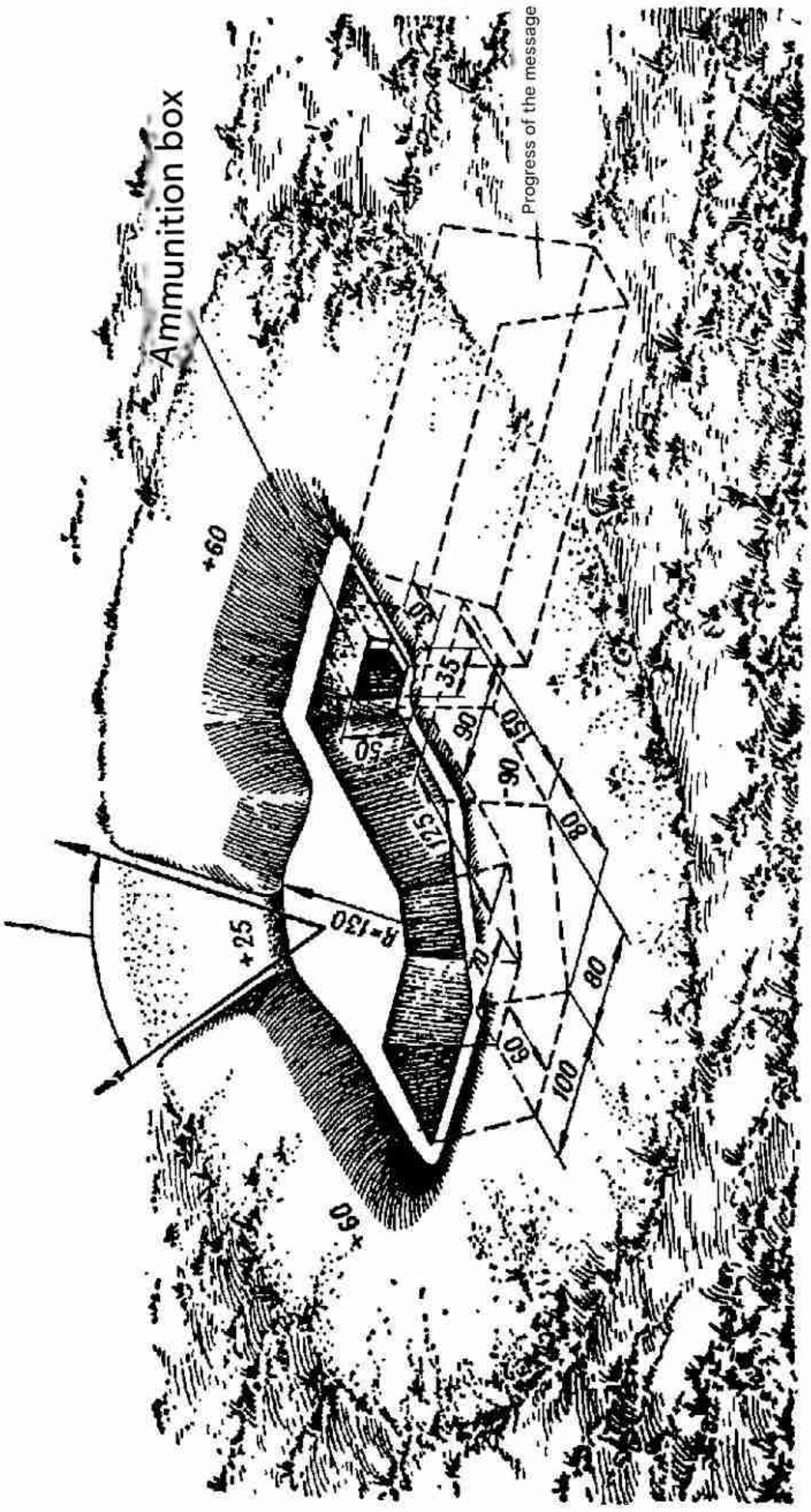


Fig. 8. Trench for the AGS-17 grenade launcher
It takes 5 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and 3.5 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

Fig. 9. Trench for the SPG-9M mounted anti-tank grenade launcher
Digging a trench with an infantry shovel takes 10 man-hours, with a sapper shovel - 7 man-hours. If time permits, the ammunition niche is covered with poles 5-7 cm in diameter.

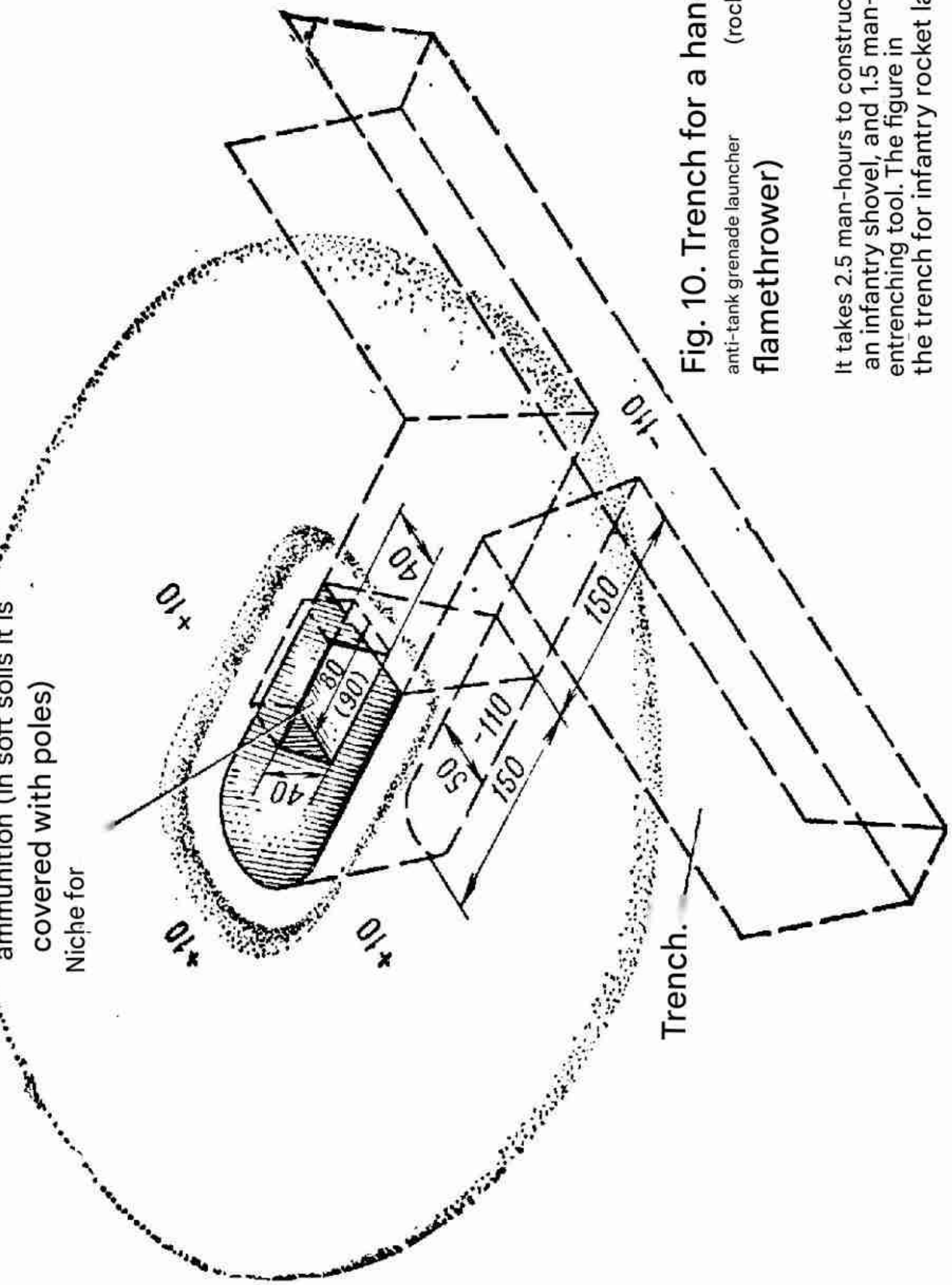


Fig. 10. Trench for a hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher (rocket infantry flamethrower)

It takes 2.5 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and 1.5 man-hours with an entrenching tool. The figure in brackets refers to the trench for infantry rocket launcher fire.

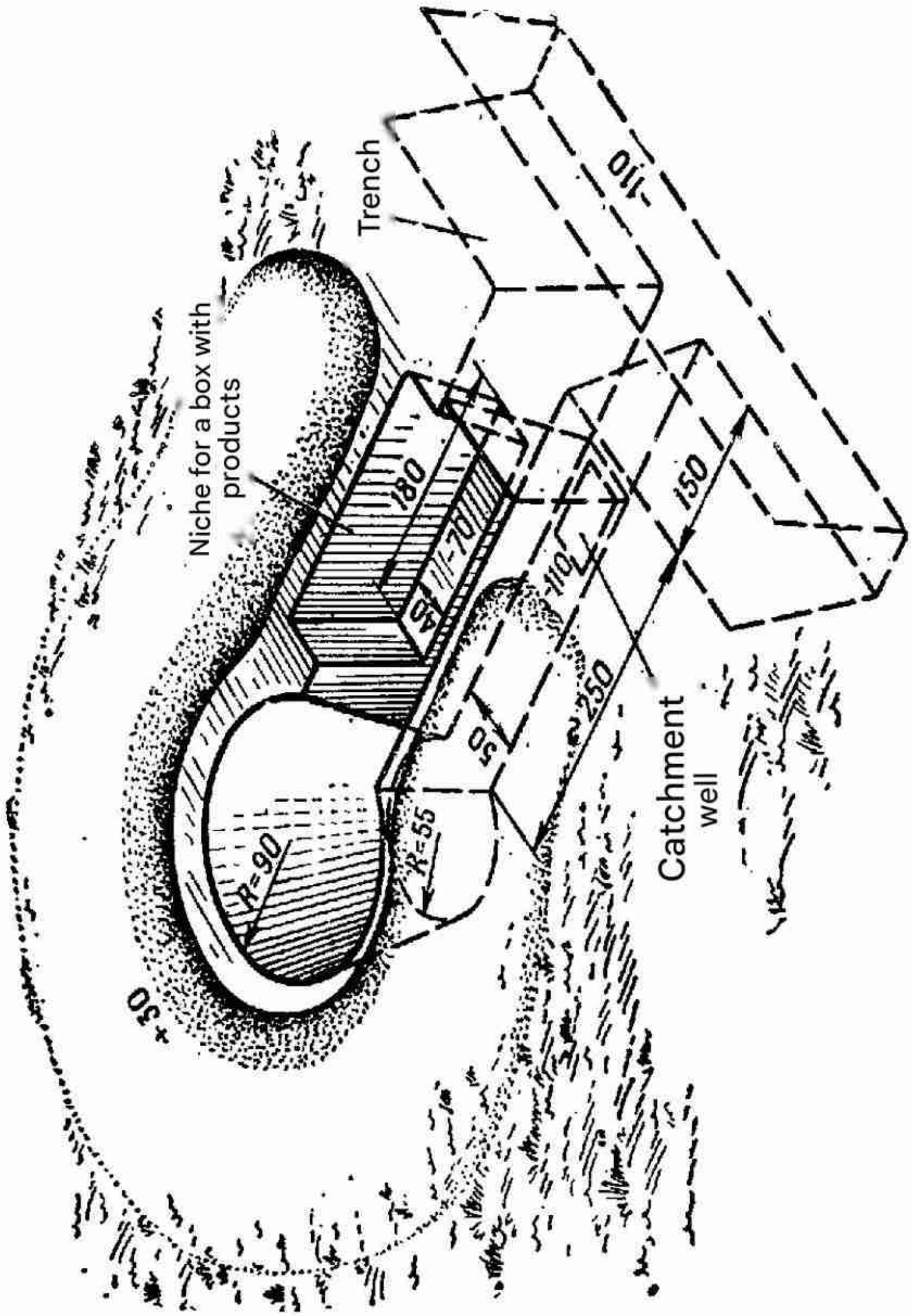


Fig. 11. Trench for an anti-aircraft gunner
It takes 6 man-hours to construct a trench with an infantry shovel, and 4 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

Fig. 12. Remote cell with platforms for firing a machine gun. It takes 6 man-hours to set up a cell with an infantry shovel, and 4 man-hours with an entrenching shovel.

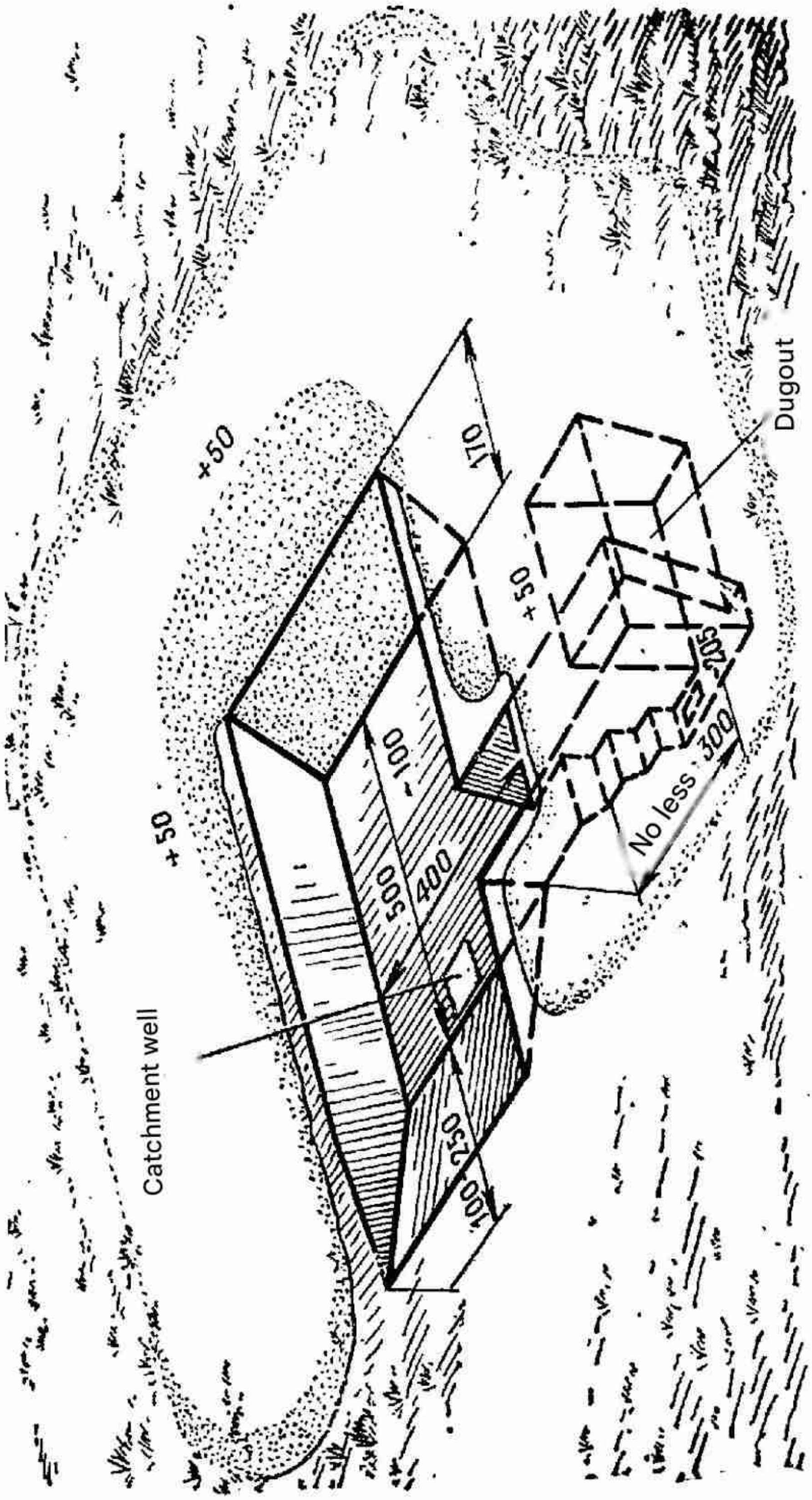
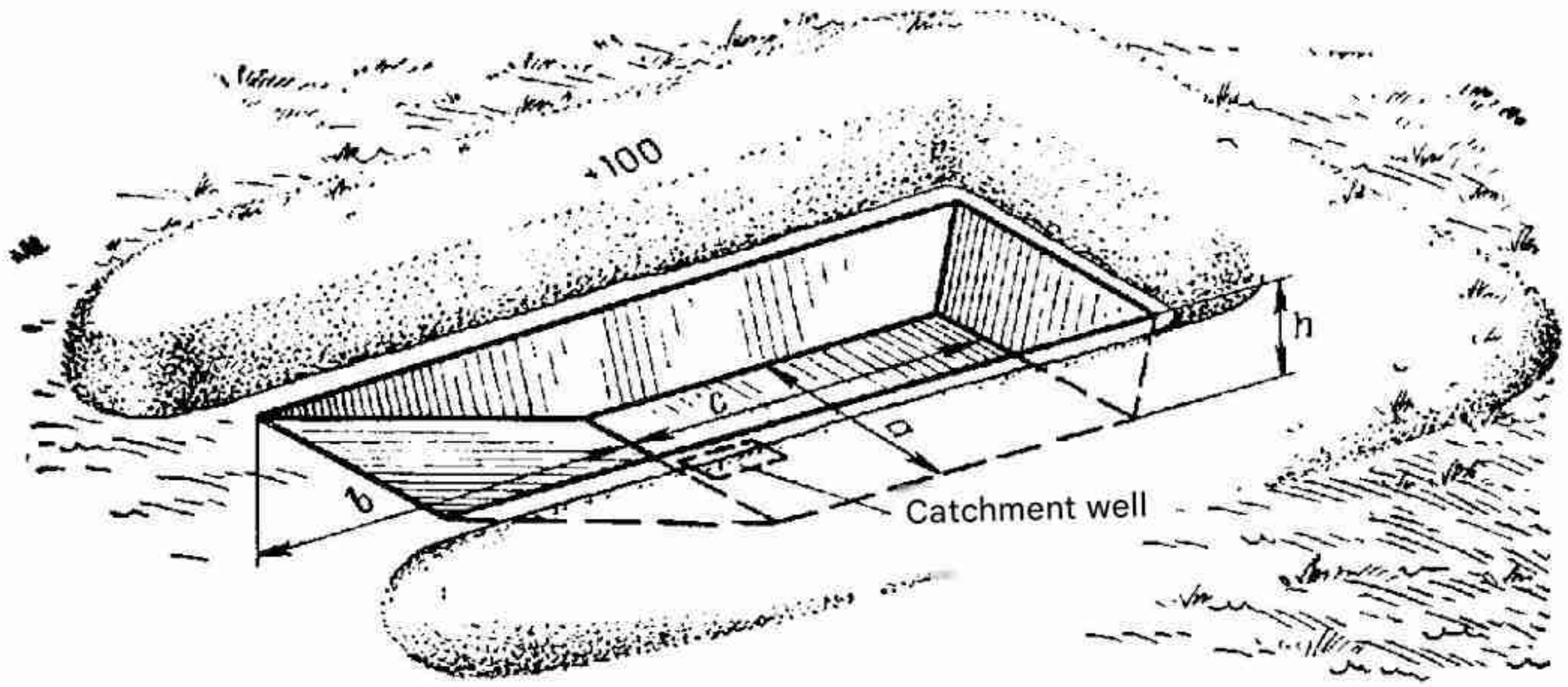


Fig. 13. A trench for a tank with all-round fire. To construct a trench (without a dugout) using a tank with bulldozer equipment requires 0.6 machine hours and 5 man-hours.



N by pores	Name and brand of cars	Shelter dimensions, m				Volume of excavated soil, m3	The required amount of forces and resources		
		a	b	c	h		When tearing out by mechanisms machine-hour.	When tearing out manually man-hour.	man-hour.
1	command vehicle based on an infantry fighting vehicle, BTR-60 PB	3.5	4.5	6.0	1.5	50	0.4	10.0	50.0
2	BRDM-2	3.0	3.0	7.0	0.9	30	0.3	10.0	30.0
3	ATM3-4 on Ural-375	3.0	6.0	8.0	1.7	65	0.6	10.0	70.0
4	YA3-468A C 1-AP-0.5	2.0	3.0	8.0	1.1	25	0.3	7.0	30.0
5	GAZ-66, ZIL-131 (with awning)	3.0	6.5	5.0	2.0	60	0.5	12.0	70.0

Fig. 14. Shelter for combat and transport vehicles

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